te Itliming Ionual,

AND COMMERCIA

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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No. 2429.—Vol. LII.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1882.

SUPPLEMENT. | SPRICE SIXPENC | PER ANNUM, BY POST £1 48

MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, AND MINING SHARE DEALER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. ESTABLISHED 1842.

Business transacted in all descriptions of Mining Stocks and Shares (British and Foreign), Consols, Banks, Bonds (Foreign and Colonial), Railway, Insurance, Assurance, Telegraph, Tramway, Shipping, Canal, Gas, Water, and Dock Shares, and all Miscellaneous Shares.

Business negociated in Stocks and Shares not having a genera market

Every Friday a general and reliable List issued (a copy of which will be forwarded on application), containing closing prices of the week.

MINES INSPECTED.

BANKERS: CITY BANK, LONDON-SOUTH CORNWALL BANK, ST. AUSTELL.

Mines Inspected.

Bank, London—South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

Barkers: City Bank, London—South Cornwall Barkers: Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

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Bankers: City Ban

JAMES H. CROPTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1842.

RAILWAYS — FOREIGN BONDS — SPECIAL BUSINESS.
Fortnighly Accounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

MERICAN AND CANADIAN STOCKS AND SHARES—
SPECIAL BUSINESS.
Fortnightly Act ounts opened on receipt of the usual cover.
JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

TNDIAN GOLD MINES.—SPECIAL BUSINESS in:—

Lootacovil. Indian Kingston. Rhodes Reef.

Devala Moyar. Indian Trevelyan. South East Wynaad.

Mysore Reefs. South Indian Gold.

Grat Southern Mysore Reefs.

Ooregum. Wynaad Perseverance.

Great Southern Mysore Mysore access.

Indian Gienrock. Ooregum. Wynaad Perseverance.

Indian Phenix. Organos.

At OLOSE MARKET PRICES, free of commission.

** Reliable information given on any of the above. A daily price list issued giving closing quotations. SPECIAL BUSINESS in La Plata, Rio Tinto, Frentino and Bolivia, Potosi, Ruby, Nouveau Monde, and Richmond. ** SHARES IN THE ABOVE INDIAN OR OTHER GOLD AND SILVER MINES SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

JAMES H. CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, AND MINING SHARE DEALER
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BUSINESS transacted in STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES and MISCELLANEOUS SHARES of every description.

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ILS,

SPECIAL BUSINESS, at close prices, in the SHARES of all the principal HOME and FOREIGN MINES.

Mr. Bumpus devotes specialatention to these Securities, and is in a position to an order of the second securities and others.

Mr. REYNOLDS draws attention to the new and important To GRESSIVE MINES (particularly TIN and COPPER) should be bought at present prices, as many of them are likely to have a considerable rise before long. There is every probability that much higher quotations will rule within the next few months.

Mr. REYNOLDS draws attention to the new and important To Company. For particulars of Meeting, see page 304.

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wheat regression of the common WEST GODOLPHIN.
WHEAL BOYS.
DEVON FRIENDSHIP.
NEW TRUMPET CONSOLS.

WILLIAM HENRY BUMPUS, SWORN BROKER. OFFICES: 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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ALFRED E.

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50 Carnarvon Copper, 14s

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52 Devon Friend., 7s.

52 Devon Gt. Uni. 12s. 6

53 Devon Friend., 7s.

50 Devon Gt. Uni. 12s. 6

50 Devon Gt. Uni. 12s. 6

50 Devon Gord. 63 3

20 East Chiverton.

25 East Lovell Tin, £1/4.

50 East Roman Gravels

Lead, 15s. 3d.

51 East Roman Gravels

Lead, 15s. 3d.

52 East Lovell Tin, £1/4.

53 Meniplicoten Co., 21s. 3

54 East Roman Gravels

Lead, 15s. 3d.

55 East Blue Hills Tin, 41/4.

56 East Blue Hills Tin, 41/4.

57 East Blue Hills Tin, 41/4.

58 Deron Gold.

59 East Chiverton.

29 So. Devon Gop., 22s.

20 So. Devon Gop., 22s.

20 So. Indian Gold, 25s

50 Indian Gold, 25s

50 Indian Gold, 25s

50 Trinc. 40 So. Indian Gold, 25s

50 Indian Gold, 25s

50 Tanker. Gt. Con., 6s

40 Van and Glyn Lead, 17s. 6d.

50 West Phenix Tin and Copper, 17s. 6d.

50 Eng.-Australian Gold

51 West Kitty Tin, 283/4.

52 West Kitty Tin, 283/4.

53 Frontino Gold.

54 West Kitty Tin, 283/4.

55 Frontino Gold. STOCKS AND SHARES FOR SALE.

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30 Devon Friend., 7s.
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50 Devon Con. Cop., 64.
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50 Devon Con. Cop., 64.
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60 Mysore Gold.
25 East Lovell Tin, £1½.
61 East Roman Gravels
Lead, 15s. 3d.
75 East Blue Hills Tin,
11s. 3d.
75 East Blue Hills Tin,
11s. 3d.
75 East Blue Hills Tin,
11s. 3d.
75 Frontino Gold.
75 Frontino Gold.
75 Frontino Gold.
75 Gunnislake (Olitters)
75 Gunnislake (Olitters)
75 Gunnislake (Olitters)
75 Potrose Tin.
75 Potry Gold, 15s.
75 Gunnislake (Olitters)
75 Potrose Tin.
75 Potrose Tin.
75 Gunnislake (Olitters)
75 Potrose Tin.
75 Po

£13.

20 Wheal Jane Tin.

5 Wheal Agar Tin.

15 W. Crebor Cop., £21.

30 West Lisburne Lead

20s. 90 Herodsfoot Lead. Lead, 15s.

Many of the above shares can be sold for settlement by arrangement at the middle or end of April on payment of 20 per cent, deposit. Shares not found in the above list may be purchased on application.

N.B.—The present is a most favourable time to purchase shares in ESTA-BLISHED TIN and COPPER MINES at cheap prices.

Mr. Alfred E. Cooke is buyer of shares in all the LEADING MINES at current market price.

ARKET PRICE.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TRILLEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.)

RELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.)

RELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.)

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.)

R. JAMES STOCKER, STOCKER, 22. CROWN COURT, THERADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
Bratsberg, 22s. 6d.
Devala Moyar, 20s.
Devon Consols, 27%.
Devon Friendship, 6s 3
Devala Central, 10s. 6d.
Don Pedro, 4s. 3d.
Drakewalls, 11s.
Eberhardt, 9s. 6d.
Laplanga, 5s. 9d.
East Blue Hills, 11s. 6d
East Rose, 15s. 6d.
East Blue Hills, 11s. 6d
East Rose, 15s. 6d.
Frontino, £3.
Gold Coast, 23s.
Gawton, 10s.

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LAMBERT,
STOCK AND
SHARE BROKER,
42, OLD BROAD STREET,
E.C.
SOUTH DOLCOATH SHARES, 17s. 6d.
Price certain to go higher upon publication of Agent's Report at General Meeting on March 11th. See notices of progress and prospects in MINING 18th April 18th A

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BANKERS: LONDON JOHN-E.C.

BANKERS: LONDON JOHN-STOCK.

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CORNISH MINES.—Shares dealt in at net prices, and reliable information WEST KITTY.

These shares are being wisely bought for an important rise
Mr. REYNOLDS draws attention to the new and important.

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200 Almada, 5s. 30 Leadhills, £2 7s. 6d.
50 Bedford Unit., £6s. 3 55 Mysore Reef, 5s.
100 Bwich United, £2s. 6d 30 No. Herodsfoot, 7s &d 50 Tambracherry, 17s.
100 Burch United, £2s. 6d 30 No. Herodsfoot, 7s &d 50 West Crebor, 4s. 3d.
50 Cootacovil, 5s. 100 Nouveau Monde, 7s.
100 Dev. Friendship, 7s. 50 P. of Waies, 10s. 6d.
35 Devon Gt. Uni., 12s 6 10 Parys Corpora., 10s.
50 Gootacovil, 5s. 100 Nouveau Monde, 7s.
100 Exchequer, 3s. 3d. 15 Pandora, 7s.
50 Prof Waies, 10s. 6d.
35 Pers Corpora., 10s.
35 Pestarena, 4s.
26 Grogwinion, 10s.
27 Sestarena, 4s.
28 Such Crebor, 10s.
36 Pers Corpora., 10s.
37 Pestarena, 4s.
29 South Crebor, 10s.
38 Pestarena, 4s.
20 South Darren, 21s. 6d.
20 Yorke Peninsula Ordinal mines, bought and sold at net market prices, free of commission. 30 Leadhills, £2 7s. 6d.
50 Bedford Unit., £26s.
55 Mysore Reef, 5s.
50 West Lisburne, 20s.
50 Cortaction South
Australian Copper,
50 Cortacovil, 5s.
100 Dev. Friendship, 7s.
50 P. of Wales, 10s. 6d.
100 Dev. Friendship, 7s.
50 Grogwinion, 10s.
50 Grogwinion, 10s.
50 Grogwinion, 10s.
50 Hambracherry, 17s.
100 Dev. Friendship, 7s.
50 P. of Wales, 10s. 6d.
100 Fateren, 24s.
100 Dev. Friendship, 7s.
50 Grogwinion, 10s.
50 Friendship, 7s.
50 Bedford United, 25s.
50 Hingston Down, 20s.
50 South Darren, 21s. 6d.
50 West Lisburne, 20s.
50 P. of Wales, 10s. 6d.
50 West Lisburne, 20s.
50 P. of Wales, 10s. 6d.
50 West Bisburne, 20s.
50 P. of Wales, 10s. 6d.
50 West Bisburne, 20s.
50 Pedford United, 25s.
50 Hingston Down, 17s. 6
50 Riby, £3%.
50 Hingston Down, 17s. 6
50 Edeford United, 25s.
50 Hingston Down, 17s. 6
50 Riby, £3%.
50 Hingston Down, 17s. 6
50 Riby, £3%.
50 Riby, £3%.
50 New West Caradon.
50 West Disburne, 20s.
50 West Disburne, 20s.
50 Pedford United, 25s.
50 Herdsfoot, 4s.
50 Hingston Down, 17s. 6
50 Hingston Down, 17s. 6
50 Edeford United, 25s.
50 Hingston Down, 17s. 6
50 Riby, £3%.
50 Hingston Down, 17s. 6
50 Riby, £3%.
50 New West Caradon.
50 West Crebor, 4s. 1d.
50 West Disburne, 20s.
50 Pedford United, 25s.
50 Herdsfoot, 4s.
50 Hingston Down, 17s. 6
50 Hingston Down, 17s. 6
50 Riby, £3%.
50 Hingston Down, 17s. 6
50 New West Caradon.
50 West Crebor, 4s. 1d.
50 Riby, £3%.
50 Riby, £3%.
50 Harles Quantity and 10strict, 10s.
50 Harles Quantity and 10strict, 10s.
50 Herdsfoot, 4s.
50 Hingston Down, 17s. 6
50 Hingston Down, 17s. 6
50 Hingston Down, 17s. 6
50 New West Crebor, 4s.
50 Riby, £3%.
50 Herdsfoot, 4s.
50 Herdsfoot, 4s.
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50 Her

C H A R L E S T H O M A S MINING AGENT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

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EAST CHIVERTON SILVER-LEAD MINE,

EAST CHIVERTON SILVER-LEAD MINE,
In consequence of the satisfactory manner in which the mine continues to open
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MINE is on the same lode which in the mine immediately west produced between
the 80 fm, and the 143 fm. levels SILVER-LEAD and HENDE ORES amounting to over £600,000, which fact can be verified by the books in Mr. Granville
Sharp's possession. At East Chiverton the reserves of ore between the 74 and
90 fm. levels are being daily increased. The lode at the 100 fm. level is on the
point of being intersected, and will add immensely to the value of the mine.
Shares should be secured at once. West Chiverton shares rose to £30 each, and
the divident's amounted to £50 per shares. The prospects at East Chiverton
Mine are identical to what West Chiverton was at the same depth.

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A few shares in a syndicate formed for opening a very promising tin mine.

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SILVER HILL SHARES.—A further and important discovery at the Silver Hill Mine. Cuttling of the Wheal Brothers lode. See report in this day's Journal.

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500 Marke Valley.
100 Hichmond.
100 Lorince Color Cambons.
100 Trince Of Wales.
100 Locath.
100 Prince of Wales.
200 Devon Con.
100 Prince of Wales.
200 Devon Con.
100 Prince of Wales.
200 Devon Con.
100 Prince of Wales.
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20 Gunnislake.

105 Hingston Down.

100 Tankerville.

105 Devon Friendship.

20 La Plata, £2 3s, 9d.

10 Van.

10 Wheal Crebor.

210 Graves

2210 Pares

quoted market prices (or prices will be forwarded on application) FOR CASH on receipt of transfer;—
110 Bratsberg, 50 Carn Camborne, 155 Devon Friendship, 60 Derwent, 17s. 6d. 15 Mona, £6 7s. 6d. 16 Beat Blue Hills. 125 Organos Gold, 22s. 6d 149 Wheal Jewell, 6s. 15 Gawton. 10 Parys. 115 South Darren, 18s. 9d 70 Tamar Silver-Lead. 40 Richmond. 10 Percent Carner, 18s. 9d 70 Tamar Silver-Lead. 10 Report Carner Carn

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100 Gold Coast.
100 Bratsberg.
50 Guinea Coast.
50 Potosit.

50 Arendal. 50 Almada. 100 Assheton. 20 New Kitty. 20 New Cook's Kitchen. 100 Ooregum. 50 Potosi. 51 Parys Copper. 60 Rhodes Reef. 100 Bratsberg.
100 Bratsberg.
100 Bratsberg.
100 Chontales.
50 Canada Gold.
50 Callao Bis.
75 Don Pedro.
100 Devent.
100 Deven Friendship.
50 Drakewalls.
70 East Blue Hill.
60 East Caradon.
25 East Chiverton.
50 East Van. 50 Guinen Coast.
70 Gawton.
45 Goginan.
100 Gt. Southern Mysore.
50 Hingston Down.
50 Hoover Hill.
100 Isabelle.
200 L. X. L.
50 Kanage. 50 Rhodes Reef. 50 South Devon. 50 South Tolcarn 70 Tankerville Gr 200 L. L. S. West Folbres

50 Kapanga. 60 West Kitty.

40 Langford. 10 Wheal Kitty.

35 La Plata. 55 Wheal Saters.

50 Marke Valley. 40 Wheal Jane.

100 Wheal Lusky.

30 Ystwith.

Begistration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:-THE ZOEDONE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000L, in shares of 1l. To acquire and carry on the business of a company bearing the same name. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—C. Hoare, 8, Bolton-street; F. Moreton, 64, Elm Park-road; H. Bagley, Teddington; E. C. Holme, 5, Bevington-road; J. H. Webster, 25, Abchurch-lane; J. E. Hodges, 25, Abchurch-lane; A. T. O'Sullivan, Cambergell.

Camberwell.

THE BRIDLINGTON PROMENADE PIER COMPANY (Limited).—
Capital 18,000l., in shares of 5l. To erect and maintain a pier, landing stages, jetties, and other works, shops, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—A. C. Walker, Army and Navy Club; J. Holford, Brixton; J. F. Fairbank, 49, Parliament-street; J. Malley, 18, Oakley Crescent; W. M. Harcourt, 101, Paulet-road; C. B. de Vos, 196, Holland-road; F. J. Manning, Hammersmith.

THE NATIONAL TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (Limited).—
Capital 25,000l., in shares of ll. To carry on the ordinary business of a trade protection society in all its branches. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—A. Barrow, Stamford Hill; C. A. Vener, Blackheath; D. W. Finchenstadt, 134, Grove-road; J. Corven, Tottenham; H. Bickerton, 43, Mornington-road; J. Rickett, 92, New North-road; F. Ford, Tottenham.

THESTEAMSHIPLIMERICK COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 10,000l.,

THE STEAMSHIP LIMERICK COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 10,000l., in shares of 100l. A shipowner's business, limited to one steamship. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—T. Baker, Cardiff; G. T. Baker, Cardiff; G. M. Jacobs, Cardiff; M. Morden, Newport; J. H. Carney, Newport; J. C. Oliver, Cardiff; R. R. Alward, Cardiff.

THE BUENOS AYRES AND BELGRANO TRAMWAYS COMPANY (Limited). Capital, 250,000l. in shares of 5l. To constant, equipment.

mited).—Capital, 250,000l., in shares of 5l. To construct, equip, work and maintain tramways in the Argentine Confederation. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Goodson, 32, Kensing-

work and mantain tramways in the Argentine Confederation. The subscribers (who take one shure each) are—J. Goodson, 32, Kensington Gardens-square; J. P. Leith, 8, Dorset-square; H. L. Corlett, 16, Cornwall-road; T. Dickson, 123, Bishopsgate-street Within; H. M. C. Champion, 64, Redeliffe-square; J. W. Tucker, Croydon; C. W. Kirk, 148, St. Paul's-road.

THE CONISTON FELL STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 8400L, in shares of 100L. Purchasing, owning, and working said vessel. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—J. Hume, Oxton; H. Bentworth, Chester; S. J. Taylor, Anfield; W. H. Fletcher, 82, Bedford-street; W. Stone, Liverpool; J. Greenlees, Hornseylane; H. R. Goring, 34, Old Broad-street.

THE OWER VEAN AND TREGARTHA DOWNS MINES (Limited).—Capital 60,000L, in shares of 1L. To adopt and carry into effect an agreement made between W. Derry of the first part, M. Loam and W. Hancock of the second, H. R. Lewis of the third, and W. S. Wellborne, as trustee of the company, of the fourth part, for the acquisition for 25,000L (8340L payable in cash, the remainder in fully paid-up shares) of certain mining rights and properties situate in the parishes of St. Hillary and Perranuthnoe, Cornwall. To acquire any other lands, mines, veins, and seams of ore, rights, &c., for the

the parishes of St. Hilary and Perranuthnoe, Cornwall. To acquire any other lands, mines, veins, and seams of ore, rights, &c., for the purpose of carrying on the general operations connected with mining. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—G. S. Brocklebank, 14, Cornhill, stockbroker; C. A. McBean, West Brixton, gentlemen; J. B. Goldening, 3, Drapers' Gardens, stockbroker; F. Pryce, 3, Pinners-court, Exchange broker; K. Garner, Kew, retired Commander, R.N.; J. Milne, 27, Walbrook, merchant; M. Heslop, Gresham House, M.E. The subscribers will appoint the first directors, the number not to exceed five or be less than three. The qualification for future directors is fixed at 300 shares.

The ANGLO-IRISH FISHERY ASSOCIATION (Limited).—Capital.

rectors, the number not to exceed five or be less than three. The qualification for future directors is fixed at 300 shares.

The Anglo-Irish Fishery Association (Limited).—Capital, 250,000l., in shares of 5l. To establish, carry on, and work fisheries off the coast of Ireland and elsewhere. The subscribers (who take ore share each) are—W. Roberts, 11, Queen Victoria-street; S. Ives, Billingsgate Market; H. A. Herbert, Muckross; J. F. Dickinson, 13, Moorgate-street; H. P. Davies, 4, Brompton-square; W. L. Hiscock, Glendower Mansions; H. Sammion, 16, Mark-lane.

WILLIAMS'S TIMBER, SLATE, AND MERCANTILE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 7000l., in shares of 1l. To acquire and continue a business established at Newtown, Montgomeryshire. The subscribers are—E. J. Williams, Aberystwyth, 10; G. T. Smith, Aberystwyth, 10; R. G. Smith, Aberystwyth, 10; G. T. Smith, Aberystwyth, 10; G. Williams, Aberystwyth, 10; J. Jones, Aberystwyth, 15; G. Williams, Aberystwyth, 10; J. To adopt and carry out an agreement for the purchase of the leasehold interest in the tin and tin ore, iron, and iron ore in lands and tenements known as Killivreath, parish of Roche, county of Cornwall, and all the rights of getting, working,

and iron ore in lands and tenements known as Killivreath, parish of Roche, county of Cornwall, and all the rights of getting, working, and carrying away the minerals and substances, also the plant, machinery, stock, and other effects, for the purpose of carrying on the business of mining, smelting, &c. The consideration of sale is 100,000l, the whole payable in fully-paid up shares. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. J. North. 11, Clement's-lane, merchant; J. M. Burton, 11, Newgate-street, valuer; C. E. Crawley, 11, Clement's-lane, merchant; F. W. Brown, 65, Newington Butts, manufacturer; J. K. Goring, 46, Pembridge Villas, engineer; J. F. Peasgood, Highbury, clerk; A. F. Barringarten, Holloway, manufacturing chemist. The following compose the first board:—W. J. North, J. M. Burton, C. E. Crawley, and D. Cock, managing director. Any shareholder may be a director, but the number must not be less than two or more than seven.

less than two or more than seven.

The Penketh Tanning Company (Limited).—Capital 30,000l., in shares of 100l. The business of tanning and the manuracture of leather near Warrington. The subscribers are.—W. Walker, Whitehaven, 20; E. Walker, Liverpool, 20; P. Thompson, Keswick, 3; R. Garnett, Penketh, 2; C. E. Parker, Penketh, 2; J. Cowie, Whitehaven, 1; C. Randall, Whitehaven, 1.

The Cattle Ranch and Land Company (Limited).—Capital 400,000l., in shares of 5l. A grazing, meat importing, and land company's business in connection with the United States and elsewhere. The subscribers (who take one share each) are.—E. S. Harrison, 144, Harley-street; J. Clay, Kelso; J. Somervell, Ayr; W. Falconer, Kinkardine; M. M. Moore, Glasgow; H. W. Hoare, 96, Ebury-street; D. Falconer, 22, Mincing-lane.

The Mullberry Tin Works (Limited)—Capital 100,000l., in shares of 1l. To purchase or otherwise acquire certain mining property, rights, and privileges in the parishes of Withiel, Lanivet, and Bodmin, Cornwall. To mine for, win, work, quarry, and raise, carry and prepare for sale any metal or metallic ore, ironstone, or other minerals, stores, fire-clay, or other substances; to purchase and erect

minerals, stores, fire-clay, or other substances; to purchase and crect all necessary buildings, machinery, plant, &c., and generally to carry on all business connected with mining and smelting. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. J. North, 11, Clement's-lane, merchant; E. Smith, Lee, gentleman; C. E. Crawley, West Kensington, merchant; H. Beckwith, jun., 9, Cloak-lane, architect; T. G. Pearce, Wanstead, stockbroker; H. D. Stead, 81, Sutherland Gardens,

secretary; J. H. Smith, Abchurch Chambers, solicitor.

THE CARPELLA CONSOLS (Limited).—Capital 30,000l., in shares of 11. To adopt and carry into effect an agreement made between G. Gourley, of Plymouth, and J. Pouchée, as trustee, and to purchase or otherwise acquire, develope, and work certain mineral properties in Cornwall. To carry on generally the business of mining there or elsewhere, and to dress, make merchantable, sell, and dispose of ores and other minerals generally. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Thompson, Plymouth, stockbroker; T. Thompson, Islington, printer; G. J. Pouchée, Stoke Newington, agent; L. Terry, 51, Cumberland-street, no occupation; G. V. Morgan, 34, Old Broad-street, mining agent; A. Stein, 17, Great Winchester-street, writer to the Signet; R. Tunis, 30, Finsbury Pavement, accountant. The number of directors must not be more than five or less than three. Qualification 50 shares. Remuneration, 1001, per annum to be divided. Gourley, of Plymouth, and J. Pouchée, as trustee, and to purchase or

Qualification 50 shares. Remuneration 1001, per annum, to be divided.

NIXON'S NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 780,0001., in shares of 1001. Taking over from Nixon, Taylor, and Corry the busisnares of 1002. Taking over from Mixon, Laylor, and Corry the ousiness now carried on in the parish of Aberdare, Glamorgan, and the lands, mines, quarries, collieries, works, buildings, properties, and assets of every description, at the sum of 631,8002. To carry on and fully develope the different properties, and the business of gasworks and waterworks, coal and coke owners, merchants, &c. The sub-

scribers are —J. Nixon, 117, Westbourne-terrace, esquire, 2340; H. Newington; F. W. Blyth, Lewisham; F. B. Carter, Abchurch Taylor, Chipchase Castle, esquire, 780; W. Cory, Hungerford, esquire, Chambers. scribers are—J. Nixon, 117, Westbourne-terrace, esquire, 2340; H. Taylor, Chipchase Castle, esquire, 780; W. Cory, Hungerford, esquire, 390; C. Cory, Hungerford, esquire, 390; T. V. Smith, 111, Grosvenor-road, esquire, 780; W. S. Wargrave, esquire, 780; H. Wedgwood, 31, Queen Anne-street, esquire, 585; H. A. Wedgwood, Leominster, esquire, 585; M. Smith, Romsey, widow, 130; B. M. S. Clough, 4, Onslow-terrace, widow, 130; W. B. Coltman, 8, Hyde Park Gardens, esquire, 130; G. Lushington, 16, Great Queen-street, esquire, 130; E. Carter, Upton, esquire, 390; W. H. Carter, 91, Gloster-terrace, esquire, 260 quire, 260.

esquire, 260.

LEVANT AND EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).
—Capital 100,0001., in shares of 1001. A shipowner's business in all branches. The subscribers are—A. B. Wylde, Jeddah, 20; W. Stobart, Sunderland, 20; W. F. Caborne, 4, Cambridge Gardens, 10; H. Fulton, Vigo-street, 5; T. H. Tuke, Chiswick, 10; W. H. Wylde, Putney, 10; P. H. Laing, Sunderland, 10.

THE TYNE BOILER WORKS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 25,0001., in shares of 101. To acquire and work certain established works at Walker-upon-Tyne, Northumberland. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Scott, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. M. Winter, Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. S. Vaughan, Newcastle-on-Tyne; C. J. Dymond, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. P. Draper, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. Johnson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. Francis, Newcastle-on-Tyne, J. The TOTAL LOSS MUTUAL STEAMSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY. The mutual insurance of steamships and shares of same in which

THE TOTAL LOSS MUTUAL STEAMSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY. The mutual insurance of steamships and shares of same in which the members are owners, part owners, &c. The subscribers are—
J. H. Culliford, Sunderland; W. H. Dixon, Sunderland; R. M. Hudson, Sunderland; J. Sanderson, Sunderland; J. M. Scott, Sunderland; F. Nees, Sunderland; W. H. Shawcross, Scarborough.

THE NEWCASTLE AND TYNESIDE PURE MILK SUPPLY AND DAIRY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,0001., in shares of 11. To establish and carry on the business of a dairyman, cattle dealer, purveyor of butter, eggs, &c. The subscribers (who take 50 shares each) are—T. Gray, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. D. Caris, Gateshead; T. Green, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. Wallan, Gateshead; J. Scott, Newcastle-on-Tyne: Liverpool Potentite Cotton Powder Company (Limited).—

Chambers.

Scott's Steel Company (Limited).—Capital 30,000l., in shares of 1l. To purchase the London Steel Works at Plaistow, and carry on the business in connection therewith. The subscribers are: J Scott, 30, Minories, 100; S. H. Corke, Penge, 50; H. Brusch, Spitalfields, 50; E. Elliott, Walworth, 50; P. Laing, Hackney, 25; H. F. Foale, 87, Blackstock-road, 25; G. Neville, Stratford, 50

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' LAW.—From time to time since the Companies Acts have been in operation it has been stated in tie Mining Journal that the annotated and indexed edition by Mr. Mining Journal that the annotated and indexed edition by Mr. Anthony Pulbrook, solicitor, is beyond comparison the best and most concise published, and the sixth edition, just issued (London: Ringham Wilson, Royal Exchange), and extended so as to include the latest legislation on the subject, is in every respect entitled to similar recommendation. The volume now includes all the Act bearing on the subject up to and including the Companies Act, 1880; and by way of appendix, Mr. Pulbrook gives the Convention with reference to joint-stock companies at present in force between this and foreign countries, extracts from rules of Courtunder the Judicature Act, and various other useful information. The volume will be of great with various other useful information. various other useful information. The volume will be of great utility to the profession from the facility which is offered for ready reference, and for non-professional readers there is no edition which will be equally intelligible to them.

THE WHITEHAVEN IRON TRADE. - In an interesting series of local Hudson, Sunderland; J. Sanderson, Sunderland; J. M. Scott, Sunderland; F. Nees, Sunderland; W. H. Shawcross, Scarborough.

THE NEWCASTLE AND TYNESIDE PURE MILK SUPPLY AND DAIRY (Limited).—Capital 20,000L, in shares of 1l. To establish and carry on the business of a dairyman, cattle dealer, purveyor of butter, eggs, &c. The subscribers (who take 50 shares each are.—T. Gray, Newcastle-on-Tyne; G. Davidson, Gateshead; W. J. S. Scott, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. D. Caris, Gateshead; T. Green, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. D. Caris, Gateshead; T. Green, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. Wallan, Gateshead; J. Scott, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. Wall

La Prata Mine Company, Limited.

KINGDOM OF PORTUGAL.

Incorporated under the Companies Act 1862-1879, whereby the liability of the Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL £80,000, IN 80,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

Payable as follows: -2s. 6d. on Application, 5s. on Allotment, 5s. on the 3rd May, and 7s. 6d. on the 3rd July, 1882.

Signor JAYME LARCHER, Member of the House of Lords, appointed by the King of Portugal, President of the

Signor JAYME LARCHER, Member of the House of Lords, appointed by the King of Fortagar, Frestein Companhia Mineral Peninsular.

JOHN HENRY CLAUS, Esq., of the firm of Claus, Kaven, and Co., Merchants, Lisbon, Oporto, and Berlin.

Major-General W. RYRIR ALEXANDER, Lambourne, Berks.

W. COPE DEVEREUX, Esq., F.R.G.S., Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

THOMAS CARR, Sen., Esq., of Birkenhead and Evora, Portugal.

HOMAS CARR, Sen., Esq., of Birkenhead and Evora, Fortugat.

BANKERS—Messrs. DIMSDALE, FOWLER, BARNARD, and CO., 50, Cornhill, London.

Messrs. DOTTI and CO., Rua Dos Capellistas, 49, Lisbon.

BROKERS—Messrs. SEFI AND SCHWEDER, Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. RAMSDEN AND AUSTIN, 150, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AUDITORS—Messrs. LOVELOCK AND H. W. S. WHIFFIN, Chartered Accountants, 17, Coleman Street, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—H. BRYAN, Esq.

OFFICE,-DASHWOOD HOUSE, 9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the well-known antimony mine of La Prata, which is situated in the district of Evora, province of Alemtejo, Portugal, and is contiguous to the Casa Branca station, on the South Eastern of Portugal Railway, 56 miles from Lisbon. The great importance and commercial value of this mine are well known, and have been proved by extensive explorations, as well as by actual profitable working. It

Railway, 56 miles from Lisbon. The great importance and commers cial value of this mine are well known, and have been proved by settensive explorations, as well as by actual profitable working. It smay be considered one of the most productive mineral deposits in Alemtojo, if not in Portagal. Its close proximity to the railway, enhances its value, as the company permits the wagons to be loaded almost at the mouth of the mine. The mine, which consists of 120 acres, is held under a concession granted in 1871 by His Majesty the King of Portugal, enabling the estate to be worked in perpetuitors. Assay the company of the company of completion of the purchase without further payment the mining rights over an addition 120 acres of mineral land adjoining.

The following extracts from a report made after a very careful survey by the well-known mining authorites, Mr. FERD. DIETZSCH. The manager of the Mostadeira Mine, pare Stratamoz, Fortugal, prove that the property is one of exceptional value. "Basing our calculations on what is in sight there will be as soon as shaft No. I has interested the lode a mineral column ready for excavation having a height of 43 m. = 257 metres, rather more than less. There will result, therefore, calculated as a truncated cone, 8182 square metres of lode. Adding to this part of the smaller veins which may be worked on the control of the control northern side the rock is somewhat harder. . . . Increasing the working capital (as is now proposed), and undertaking more extensive preparatory works the monthly output can be greatly increased. . . . The main lode is ore-bearing throughout, and up to surface. . . Besides this there are in perfect condition and quite new one dwelling-house, mechanics' workshops, store building, and extensive a selection of the property of the

stabling, as also a new horse-whim. A medal and an honourable mention were awarded at the Philadelphia Exhibition for the beauty and purity of the specim antimony ore taken from La Prata Mine, and exhibited there.

The property is taken over as a going concern. The price fixed by the vendor for the mine, including the mining rights over the additional 120 acres of mineral land above alluded to, is 17,500%. In cash, and 17,500% in fully paid up shares. The directors after careful consideration of the above report, and having regard to the value of the ore in sight, consider the purchase money fair and reasonable.

STREET, E.C.
Certificate of assay of ore from La Prata Mine:

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that will leave a handsome margin of profit.

The average market price of antimony ore per ton of 20 cwts. is £15. Deducting loss in weight and extraordinary expenses £1 16s, leaves £13 4s. The expenses of winning and dressing the ore, transport, freight, insurance, and management are under £7 10s. per ton, leaving a net profit of £5 14s. per ton, so the sale of only £50 tons per month would yield a net profit of £17,100 per annum, or over 20 per cent. on the capital. As this mine is taken over as a going concern no delay will occur in obtaining ore from it, so that the directors anticipate being in a position to declare a dividend every half-year, and propose sending quarterly statements to shareholders.

half-year, and propose sending quarterly statements to shareholder.

The only existing agreement is one between the vendor, Charles
Frederic Blanck, merchant, Lisbon, dated December 6th, 1881, of
the one part, and James Oldfield, acting as trustee on behalf of the company, of the other part, which with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the report above mentioned, with plan attached and account sales of ore from the mine, can be seen at the offices of

at old Crowgarth and Langhorn contain around them ample beds of metal to serve as good outputs for many years to come, whilst once more the much-tried Todholes royalty ground is fast becoming the scene of busy mining operations.

PROVINCIAL STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

CORNIN MINE SHARE MARKET.—Mr. S. J. DAVEY, mine share-dealer, Redruth (March 9), writes:—Our market has not been par-ticularly busy this week, but prices of those of our mines to which dealers have directed their attention have been continually fluctuatpicularly we directed their attention have been continually fluctuaticalers have directed their attention have been continually fluctuating. East Pools close at an advance of 2 on the week, Wheal Agar 3, and Wheal Peevor 1. New Cook's Kitchens advanced from 3 to 6. West Setons and Wheal Peevor 1. New Cook's Kitchens advanced from 3 to 6. West Setons advanced to 30 from 17½ to 20. Dolcoaths fell 2, and subsequently recovered to 15 former price. Simelers to-day reduced their this standards 2s, per cwt. to 15 to 15 from Prices are as follows:—Blue Hills, 1½ to 2; Carn Brea, 19½ to 20; Cook's Kitchen, 22 to 23½; Dolcoath, 52 to 82½; East Blue Hills, 10s, to 12s. 81; East Pool, 51½ to 513½; Killifreth, 52s. to 53s.; Mellanear, 4½ to 5; New Cook's Kitchen, 4½ to 5½; New Kitcy, 2 to 2½; Phœnix, 3 to 3½; South Condurow, 9 to 9½; South Crofty, 5 to 3½; South Frances, 11 to 13; South Condurow, 9 to 9½; South Crofty, 5 to 3½; Pour Marketty, 8½ to 8½; South Frances, 11 to 11½; West Kitty, 8½ to 8½; South Frances, 11 to 11½; West Folloren, 1½ to 1½; West Peevor, 13½ to 14½; West Poldice, 5½ to 5½; Wheal Grenville, 11 to 11½; Wheal Jewell, ½ to 5½; Wheal Peevor, 10½ to 10½; Wheal Kitty, 1½; Wheal Jewell, ½ to 5½; Wheal Peevor, 10½ to 10½; Wheal Kitty, 1½; Wheal Jewell, ½ to ½; Wheal Peevor, 10½ to 10½; Wheal Kitty, 1½; Wheal Jewell, ½ to ½; Wheal Peevor, 10½ to 10½; Wheal Kitty, 1½; Wheal Jewell, ½ to 1½; Wheal Peevor, 10½ to 10½; Wheal Ristty, 1½; Wheal Jewell, ½ to 1½; Wheal Jewell

to 11%; wheat Jewen, 72 to 72; Wheat Jever, 12% to 13%; wheat Kitty, 11% to 14%; Wheat Prussia % to 12%; Wheat Uny, 3 to 33%.

Mr. J. H. REXNOLDS, stock and share broker, Redruth (March 9), writes:—The market has been dull in tone during the week, but there is a rather better feeling prevailing during the last day or two. East Pools have advanced to 51%, Agars 16% ex call of 12, per share, New Cook's Kitchen advanced to 53% on the cutting of a lode (north), probably East Pool north lode. Killifreths in steady demand. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Blue Hills, 13% to 13%; Cam Brea, 19% to 20; Camborne Vean, 7s, 6d, to 19s.; Cook's Kitchen, 31% to 12%; Delcoath, 61% to 82%; East Pool, 51 to 514%; East Blue Hills, 10s, to 12s, 6d; Killifreth, 22% to 24%; Marke Valley, 3% to 1; Melanear, 4% to 5%; North Herodsfoot, 7s, 6d, to 10s.; North Penstruthal, 3% to 5%; Pednandea, 4% to 4%; Placenta, 23% to 33%; South Condurrow, 93% to 10; South Frances, 10% to 11% west Kitty, 8% to 8%; West Basset, 13% to 14; West Polbreen, 1 to 13%; West Polbreen, 1 to 14%; West Polbreen, 20% to 12; West Folius, 13% to 20; Wheal Jewel, 13% to 16%; Wheal Boys, 13% to 20; Wheal Grenville, 11 to 11%; Wheal Hony and Trelawny, 2 to 24; Wheal Jewel, 3% to 8%; Wheal Hony and Telawny, 2 to 24; Wheal Jewel, 3% to 13%; Wheal Hony and Telawny, 2 to 24; Wheal Jewel, 3% to 14%; Wheal Uny, 3 to 33%; Wheal Jane, 1 to 13%. Meant Jane, 1 to 13%; Wheal Jane, 1 to 13%. Meant Jane, 1 to 13%. Meant Jane, 2 to 13% wheal Jane, 1 to 13%. Meant Jane, 2 to 13% wheal Jane, 1 to 13%. Meant Jane, 2 to 13% wheal Jane, 2 to 14% wheal Jewel, 3% to 8%; West Pector, 10 to 10%; Wheal Jewel, 3% to 8%; West Pector, 10 to 10%; Wheal Jewel, 3% to 14%; Wheal Livy, 14% to 13%; Wheal Jane, 1 to 13%. Meant Jane, 2 to 14% wheal Jewel, 3% to 8%; West Pector, 10 to 10%; Wheal Jewel, 3% to 8%; Wheal Ketty, 14% to 14%; Wheal Jane, 1 to 14%. Wheal Jewel, 3% to 8%; Wheal Jewel, 3%; Wheal Jewel, 3%; Wheal Jewel, 3%; W

age, 1 to 1½.

— Messrs. Abbott and Wickett, stock and share brokers, Redruth (March 9), rifte.—There has been a better feeling in the market for the last few days, and lihough standards have been reduced 2s. to-day most shares are dearer, and though standards have been reduced 2s. to-day most shares are dearer, and there is a buying disposition apparent. West Setons have advanced to 2s on an approvement in the shaft. Killifreths, Pedn-an-dreas, Dolcoaths, and East oblishave been freely dealt in at current rates. Olosing quotations annexed:—

just Hills, 1½ to 2; Carn Brea, 19½ to 20; Cook's Kitchen, 31½ to 32½; Dol
stath, 2t to 82½; East Blue Hills, ½ to ½; East Pool, 50½ to 51; East Uny,
[to]; Killifreth, 2½ to 2½; New Cook's Kitchen, 5 to 5½; New Kitty,
[to]; Killifreth, 2½ to 2½; New Cook's Kitchen, 5 to 5½; New Kitty,
[to]; Cook's South Condurrow, 9 to 10; South Crofty, 8 to 9; South Frances,
[to 14½; Tincroft, 14 to 15; West Basset, 13½ to 13½; West Kitty, 8½,
[½]; West Foldice, 5½ to 6; West Peevor, 13 to 14; West Folbreen, 1½,
[½]; West Foldice, 5½ to 6; West Peevor, 13 to 14; West Folbreen, 1½,
[½]; West Foldice, 5½ to 1; West Tolgus, 20 to 22; West Seton, 26 to 29;
[heal Agar, 16 to 16½; Wheal Basset, 5 to 5½; Wheal Grenville, 11 to 11½;
[heal Jane, 1 to 1½; Wheal Kitty, 1 to 1½; Wheal Peevor, 10 to 10½; Wheal
[heal Agar, 16 to 16½; Wheal Kitty, 1 to 1½; Wheal Peevor, 10 to 10½; Wheal
[heal Agar, 16] wheal Kitty, 1 to 1½; Wheal Peevor, 10 to 10½; Wheal
[heal Agar, 16] wheal Kitty, 1 to 1½; Wheal Feevor, 10 to 10½; Wheal
[heal Agar, 16] wheal Kitty, 1 to 1½; Wheal Feevor, 10 to 10½; Wheal
[heal Agar, 16] wheal Kitty, 1 to 1½; Wheal [heal Agar, 16] wheal [heal Aga

2; Wheal Kitty, I to 1½; Wheal Jane, I to 1½; Wheal Peevor, 3½ to 1½; Wheal Un, 3½ to 3½.

— Mr. John Carter, mine sharedealer, Camborne (March 9), writes:—West Setons have fluctuated between 17½ and 30, closing quiet at 26 to 28; a discovery is reported in the shaft. Wheal Agars have again improved to 16½ to 18½, call of 20s. paid. East Pools have risen to 51½ buyers. Killifreths firm at 52s. 60. Wheal Kittys improved to 22s. 6d, buyers. New Cook's Kitchens have been dealt in up to 6, closing quiet at 4½ to 4½; the lode cut in the 160 cross-cut is said to be worth 15½, per fathom. Wheal Peevors have been in better demand at 10. South Crofty are also enquired for on a reported improvement. Tlucroft and Carn Breas have offered at lower prices. At North Buya call of 5s, per share was made to-day. Tin standards reduced 2s. to-day to 165s. and 158s, but brices in our market are firmer on the fall in the Bank rate to 4 per cent, and the improvement intin in the London market. Quotations annexed:—Carn Brea, 19½ to 20; Cook's Kitchen, 31½ to 32; Dolcoath, 81½ to 82; East Pool, 51½ to 52; East Blue Hills, 10s. to 15s.; Killifreth, 52s. to 54; East Pool, 51½ to 52; East Blue Hills, 10s. to 15s.; Killifreth, 52s. to 54; S. Korth Busy, ½ to ½, 5s. call; Pedn-an-drea, 4 to 4½; South Condurow, 3½ to 9½; South Orofty, 8½ to 8½; South Frances, 10½ to 11; West Peevor, 13½ to 14; West Fances, 10½ to 11; West Peevor, 13½ to 14; West Fances, 10½ to 11; West Peevor, 10 to 10½; Wheal Kitty, 1½ to 11½; Wheal Grenville, 11½ to 11½; Wheal Peevor, 10 to 10½; Wheal Kitty, 1½ to 1½; Weal Grenville, 11½ to 11½; West Kitty, 8½ to 8½.

MANCHESTER — Messrs. Joseph R. and W. P. BAINES, share.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Joseph R. and W. P. Baines, share-brokers, Queen's Chambers, Market-street (March 9), write:—Owing to prospects of cheaper money, coupled with the mildness of the weather, the markets for speculative securities have ruled buoyant during the past week. The hopes as to discount rate have been realised to-day, the Bank minimum being reduced to 4 per cent., which gave a frash impetus to values; but this has been to some extent counterbalanced by apprehensions of embroilment between Austria and Russia. Investment securities do not present any distinct tendency, movements being apparently the outcome of individual influences. Taken all round the several classes under notice may on balance be called pretty steady, as where adverse changes predominate the extent of movements is not, except in a few exceptional cases, severe.

BANKE have changed hands to calke a very limited extent but where done

sommate the extent of movements is not, except in a fow exceptional cases, severe.

Baxes have changed hands to only a very limited extent, but where done rates about up to last week's figures have been obtained. Quotations are only altered in two instances, both of which are adverse, National Provincial new being ½, and Union Bank of Manchester ½ lower. During the week Manchester and Salford have been quoted ½ easier, but have since regained point at which they stood a week ago.

Issurance shares have been dealt in to an extent rather in excess of the average for ceveral weeks back, and at rates showing very little alteration in those concerns which are being moved in. The alterations in prices are rather numerous, but excepting Ocean Marine the changes are fractional; balance of movements is on the side of case.—Higher: Royal (Liverpool), ½; Sea, ½; Sea, ½; Lancashire, ½; Lancashire and Staffordshire Fire, ½; English and Scottish Boiler, ½; Lancashire and Staffordshire Fire, ½; English and Scottish Boiler, ½; Liverpool and London and Globe, ½; Maritime, ½; and National Co.

British and Foreign Marine, ½; and Queen, ½6.—Lower: Ocean Marine, 1; Lancashire, ½; Lincashire and Staffordshire Fire, ½; English and Scottish Böller, ½5; Liverpool and London and Globe, ½6; Maritime, ½5; and National Böller, ½5; Liverpool and London and Globe, ½6; Maritime, ½5; and National Böller, ½5; Liverpool and London and Globe, ½6; Maritime, ½5; and National Böller, ½5; Liverpool and London and Globe, ½6; Maritime, ½5; and National Roller, ½6; Liverpool and London and Globe, ½6; Maritime, ½5; and National Roller, ½6; Liverpool and London and Globe, ½6; Maritime, ½6; Liverpool and London and

HULL.—Mr. W. FowLer Sutton, stock and share broker, St. Mary's Chambers (March 9), writes:—We have had steady markets on the Stock Exchange for English rails during the week, and yesterday considerable buoyancy was shown, further helped to-day with early hours by the reduction to 4 per cent. of the Bank rate of discount. This afternoon, however, disquieting political news has caused considerable flatness, and a loss of the advance on prices made the last day or two. Apart from politics the outlook is pretty satisfactory; but with unsettled politics, all other considerations, however favourable, are unable to counteract their influence. Mexican and foreign rails have rises martly, especially the former, which may be expected to rise higher if left to stand on their merits. American rails depressed, for undiscoverable reasons in many instances. Foreign stocks have been very buoyant latterly, but specially depressed this afternoon. Local stocks quietly firm. Hull Banks, 12½; London and Yorkship and Barnsley Rails, 2 paid, 15s.

We have on more than one occasion referred to the death of one of the largest holders of speculative mining shares ever known in shire, 39s.; Hull Docks, 75; Earle's Shipbuilding, 23¼; Sutton Gas, 12½; Hull and Barnsley Rails, 2 paid, 15s.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE STOCK EXCHANGE.—Mr. FARADAY SPENCE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE STOCK EXCHANGE.—Mr. FARADAY SPENCE,

shire, 39s.; Hull Docks, 75; Earle's Shipbuilding, 23%; Sutton Gas, 12%; Hull and Barnsley Rails, 2 paid, 15s.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE STOCK EXCHANGE.—Mr. FARADAY SPENCE, stock and share broker, Grey-street (March 9), writes—Our market has been flat during the week, and most of our iron shares close lower than a week ago. Barrow Hematite Steel ordinary shares are 130 to 132½; and Six per Cent. Preference, 11 to 11 1-16th. Bede Metal and Chemical shares are lower, being now offered at ½ dis. without tempting buyers. Bolckow, Yaughan, and Cos. (20% paid) shares are 27½ to 27½; 12c, paid, 4 to 4½ prem., and 5 per cent. preference, 21 to 21½. Consett Iron shares are 11½ to 17½ prem. Consett Spanish Ores shares are wanted at 31s. 9d., whilst sellers ask 32s. 6d. Darlington Iron shares are much easier, 4 being best bid, whilst Ithinkjellers could be found at 4½. John Abbott and Co. 's shares are 25 to 27 dis. Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron shares fell on the announcement of the interin dividend—2½ per cent., and now stand—A. 29 to 30; and B. 5½ to 5 dis. Skerne Irons are 3½ to 3½. Teesside Iron and Engine Works ordinary shares, 2 to 2½; and preference, ½ to ½, 6p prem. Tyne Forge old shares have been done to-day at 5½ prem,, which price is still bid; sellers ask 6 prem. The new shares have also been done at 5 prem., and are still offered at that, 4½ prem. being bid. West Cumberland Iron and Steel shares are 5½ to 5½ dis.

Crook Burn Mine share are ½ to ½ dis. Green Hurth Mine shares have been done at 8; one of the share have been done at 7s. 6d. to 20s. North Green Hurth Mine (3s. 6d. paid) shares at 7s. 6d. to 20s. North Green Hurth Mine (3s. 6d. paid) shares at 7s. 6d. to 20s. North Green Hurth Mine (3s. 6d. paid) shares at 7s. 6d. to 20s. North Green Hurth Mine (3s. 6d. paid) shares at 7s. 6d. to 20s. North Green Hurth Mine (3s. 6d. paid) shares at 7s. 6d. to 20s. North Green Hurth Mine (3s. 6d. paid) shares at 7s. 6d. to 20s. North Green Hurth Mine (3s. 6d. paid) shares at 7s. 6d. to 20s. North Green Hurth Mine (3s. 6

SCOTCH MINING AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES SHARE MARKETS.

SCOTCH MINING AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES
SHARE MARKETS.

STIRLING.—Mr. J. GRANT MACLEAN, sharebroker and ironbroker (March 9), writes:—During the past week the markets have been quiet, but prices seem now inclined to improve, owing to the very favourable Board of Trade returns, the quieter state of political matters, and the cheapening prospects of the money market.

In shares of coal, iron, and steel companies prices are lower. In the Scotch plg iron market the price of warrants declined from 42s. 5d. to 47s. 1d., but have now recovered, owing to the good shipping returns and a decline in the stocks. Looking at the cheaper money market, it is apparent that if the American demand continues good prices will likely continue to recover, Mabelias declined to 5d. 15s. 5d., but have since recovered to 63s, owing to the various favourable statements made at the last meeting; at present they are working the leased properties, but they think their own could be worked remuneratively. The lease has three years to run, and seeing the ore can only be worked by this company's raliway and pier, they do not expect any hitch in its renewal, and possibly on better terms. Next year, it all goes well, it is expected their profits will even be more satisfactory. Clyde Coal shares declined from 43s. to 33s. 5d., but are now better at 41s. 3d. 4t the meeting yesterday the scheme of reorganization was agreed to, reducing the shares from 10d. to 4d. 3s. to 35s. 5d., but are now better at 41s. 3d. 4t the meeting yesterday the scheme of reorganization was agreed to, reducing the shares from 10d. to 4d. 3s. to 35s. 5d., but are now better at 41s. 3d. 4t the meeting vesterday the scheme of reorganization was agreed to, reducing the shares from 10d. to 4d. 3s. to 3s. the scheme of reorganization was agreed to, reducing the shares from 10d. to 4d. 3s. to 3s. to 4s. to 4d. and 10d. and

EDINBURGH.—Messrs. THOMAS MILLER and SONS, stock and share brokers, Princes-street (March 9), write:—The market during the past week has been very quiet. The announcement of the Caledonian Railway dividends at the rate of 4\frac{3}{2} per cent. had no appreciable effect on the price of the ordinary stock, which closed at 110\frac{3}{2} to-day, as against 110\frac{3}{2} a week ago. North British shows very little change at 94\frac{1}{2}. Creat North of Scotland has receded from 53\frac{1}{2} to 53\frac{1}{2}. Brighton Deferred has risen from 137\frac{1}{2} to 140\frac{1}{2}, and London, Chatham, and Dover from 29\frac{1}{2} to 30\frac{1}{2}. Caledonian Four per Cent. Annuties, No. 2, have receded from 10\frac{1}{2} to 103\frac{1}{2}. Caledonian Four per Cent. Annuties, No. 2, have receded from 10\frac{1}{2} to 103\frac{1}{2}. Caledonian Four per Cent. Annuties, No. 2, have receded from 10\frac{1}{2} to 103\frac{1}{2}. Caledonian four per Cent. Annuties, No. 2, have receded from 10\frac{1}{2} to 10\frac{1}{2}. to 10\frac{1}{2} to 16\frac{1}{2} to EDINBURGH. -- Messrs. THOMAS MILLER and Sons, stock and share

IRISH MINING AND MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES SHARE

CORK.—Messrs. J. H. CARROLL and SONS, stock and share brokers, South Mall (March 8), write:—Markets remain very firm. Midlands were bought at 84½, and Great Southerns changed hands at 109½. Wicklows were also done at 76¾. National Banks changed hands at 22¾, and Munsters at 6 15-16ths. Hibernians were also done at 35. No change in Provincials. Cork Steam Packets remain about 10½, and Lyons shares 4½ ex div. Goulding's were wanted at 8, and Gas shares offered at 8½. Brewery shares were asked for at 4½, and Lyons Debentures at 100½. Harbour Board Debentures remain 102½ per cent. CORK Messrs. J. H. Carroll and Sons, stock and share brokers.

Mysore Reefs,-In a communication to a shareholder the secretary (March 4) writes:—I am desired by the board to say with reference to the retirement of two of the directors that the shareholders were made acquainted with the fact some time ago by the letter to the Mining Journal, and as the appointment of Mr. Anderson will have to be confirmed at the general meeting to be held shortly, it is hardly necessary at present to issue a special circular about it. Mr. Moon's letter to the Mining Journal was written entirely without the directors knowledge, it being indeed part of his instructions that no communications should be made to the public without their express sanction. They consider it should be accepted with reserve, but to enable them to present the shareholders with the fullest information they are obtaining a further independent report on the property, which should shortly be to hand, and will be circulated. As regards "Photophone's" remarks the directors have no knowledge of whathe

serious fall in the prices of so many shares. We have now entered into a calculation, as near as we could, of the total depreciation in 15 mines in which he held a large and prependerating interest, and our readers will perceive that it amounts to the extraordinary without any changes whatever in the prospects of the mines to justify it, of 179,000%.

When the sudden and unexpected death of this gentleman took

When the sudden and unexpected death of this gentleman took place he is said to have had speculative accounts open on the Stock Exchange exceeding a million sterling, and employed, it was said, at the time more than a dozen brokers. In mines he had few very speculative transactions open, but had held for a year or two an enormous and bona fide interest in a great number of good progressive mines, and was a director of several. It was thought at first that the shares would not be forced for sale, but be gradually absorbed by dealers and the investing public as the demand arose; but the Stock Exchange speculations are said to have turned out so disastrous, and the differences so heavy to meet, that a short time ago all his mining property, it is also said, was handed over to his creditors in the house to be realised for the debts and differences on railway and American stocks. At any rate, for the last week or two railway and American stocks. At any rate, for the last week or two they have been offered in all quarters by different brokers on the market, and consequently dealers hold back, and there have been no buyers except at a great depreciation in price; nor will there be for many of them until the market is cleared, or discoveries take place to cause a sudden demand.

*Wheal Crebor, 2*l*. 24,000
*West Crebor, 5s. 3,000
*Prince of Wales, 10s. 6,000

 Parys Copper, 10s.
 15,000

 *West Caradon, 10s.
 6,000

 *New West Caradon, 5s.
 3,000

 *Kirkmichael, 10s. 10,000
East Blue Hills, 2s. 6d. 1,500
D'Eresby Mountain, 10s. 20,000 *Gwydyr Amalgamated, 5s. Carnarvon Copper, 7s. 6d.

Total depreciation in market values £179,000 He also held shares in Polrose, Morfa Du, and a few others. The shares in West Crebor, West Caradon, Prince of Wales, and East Blue Hills have, we understand, all been sold, and are now off the

We thought that the position of Wheal Crebor was well known, We thought that the position of Wheal Crebor was well known, and were as much surprised as any one at the remarks referred to. In the 120 fm, level a course of ore at the old lade was gone over for 40 fms. long. The new shaft was sett from surface to work this course of ore. The shaft is now down to the 132, and by driving a few feet the ore may be reached. In sinking this shaft it is well known that the discovery in the south lode was made, and that it is from this south lode that the large returns have been made of late; and to reach this latter at the 132 nearly 30 fms, may have to be driven each.

be driven east.

At West Crebor the shaft is down 40½ fms., and is being sunk at the rate of 6 ft. per week. It will, therefore, be sunk to a 50 fm. level, instead of a 45, and we are very sanguine as to a course of ore.

At Prince of Wales the sampling is 62 tons of copper ore and 50 tons of burnt leavings of about 3 per cent. of copper

The agent of Great West Chiverton writes that his object is to ex tend the deep adit on the north lode, as the chances are a good lode may any day be cut into.

It is not so very long since Wheal Peevor shares were nearly 351. per share. The fall, therefore, has been more than 201. per share

Some little excitement has been caused this week by the announcesome little excitement has been caused this weeks by the announcement that gold in paying quantities has been found in the low grade copper ores at Parys Copper Mines. We were not aware ourselves that any of the ores were undergoing any test, and the report rather took us by surprise. It would seem that some time ago the agent was asked to send a few samples of 14 lbs. each to be tried by a new process, and the trial of the stones sent has been a result of about 6 dwts. of gold per ton; the process costs is 10d. per ton; and after the gold is got out there of course remains the copper ore still for the gold is got out there, of course, remains the copper ore still for sale. At a cost of 1000*l*, the directors have been informed, that appliances for treating 100 tons a week could be erected, and they have ordered larger samples, particularly of the halvans, to be again tried. Should the result be favourable a great future would be in store for the company. We always knew that gold existed in the bluestone of Morfa Du, but did not know there was any in the copper

We are not in a position to answer all the questions of our Irish correspondent, or to say how deep miners may have to go for tin in the Caradon district. This will depend entirely on circumstances at present undeveloped. On the Moors the probability is that the tin is shallow and may be easily worked. The first lode cut at South Caradon was a tin lode; and in the eastern district there have been expected in prices. St. Austell having the richest; and here also were Caradon was at in load; and in the eastern district material were several tin mines; St. Austell having the richest; and here also were formerly rich stream tin works, particularly at Happy Union in Pentuan Vale. In regard to Van Consols and Glyn, we cannot say exactly how far the mine is from Van, though we have more than once driven from one mine to the other. There has always been a difference of opinion as to whether Van Consols was a continuation of the Van Lede. We forceful it was: at any rate it was a very fine one; we at any rate it was a very fine always had a high opinion of the speculation, and Capt. Roach, who must have stuck to the mine under its different names for more than 20 years, deserves success.

The correspondent who has been informed that the lode has been stripped down" from "wall to wall" at the 132 level at Crebor, and was poor, had better read the report of the meeting.

As the largest holders in Polrose we have been much disappointed As the largest notates in torios we have been indeed disappointed so far at the result, which is so different from what we were led to expect. But we are not disheartened, and the resolution to go down 10 fathoms deeper on the Margaret lode is a wise one. It will, by stopping other points, lessen the expense, and may lead to an early discovery. The agent who attended the meeting brought up some splendid tin from this lode in the shaft, and is very sanguine as to specess.

EXHIBITION OF ANEMOMETERS .- The Meteorological Society will, by permission of the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, hold their ordinary meeting on Wednesday evening next, in the theatre of the latter institution, when there will be an exhibition of torical sketch of the different classes of anemometers, and will also

MARKET ECHOES AND MINING MATTERS.

The mining market has been the scene of a considerable conflict of opinion during the past few days regarding the condition and prospects of Wheal Crebor at the 132 fm. level. Some time during last week it was stated that the lode in the shaft had been cut through, and that it was poor. The statement received an apparent confirmation from a quarter which, although not exactly official, was deemed to be very quarter which, although not exactly official, was deemed to be very quarter which, although not exactly official, was deemed to be very nearly so. Statements and counterstatements were then made as to the probability of ore being shortly cut in the bottom levels, and soon the market was plunged into a regular sea of conflicting rumours. We were told that the ore had cut out altogether; that it might be cut into any moment; that the ore ground was 40 fms. away from the shaft; that it was but 4 fms. away; that no ore would be found west as the lode had been cut the order from wall to reall and was recovered that the charges of find altogether; that it might be cut into any moment; that the ore ground was 40 fms. away from the shaft; that it was but 4 fms. away; that no ore would be found west as the lode had been cut through from wall to wall, and was poor; that the chances of finding ore going west were amongst the brightest of the mine. It can scarcely be wondered that this being the state of affairs upon the market the four-monthly meeting held this week was looked forward to with great interest. As expected, a flood of light has been thrown upon the doubt, and uncertainty prevailing as to the actual condition and prospects of the mine at the new level. As the meeting will be reported elsewhere, it will be unnecessary to go into much detail here. Suffice it to say that the agent, Capt. Rowe, was able to present the shareholders with a really excellent report, and that he clearly showed how good are still the prospects of the mine at the bottom level. It is true that it will take some months to reach, in driving east, the ore ground gone down below the 120 fm. level on the new lode, but the west drivage, which will be commenced beneath the rich lode of ore gone down in the 120 west may intersect the ore ground, to use the agent's own words, "any day." And, in addition, winzes will be sunk on the rich part of this lode from the 120 to the 132. A great deal of the confusion we have referred to appears to have arisen in confounding the two ore bunches gone down in the 120 fathom levels east and west, and from the varying statements made as to the drivage west. An important feature in the report is the statement about the loid in the 95 fm. level. This is a new and valuable point, and will be followed with great interest. It would have been better, we think, if the meeting had consented to forego a dividend this time. A mine like Crebor requires a good working balance, and from the tone of the Chairman's remarks it is pretty evident that 1500l. or 1600l. is not considered by the committee too large a sum to have as a credit balance. As it i

INVESTMENT NOTES.

INVESTMENT NOTES.

The mining market has been very quiet during the past week, although an enquiry has existed for some of the low-priced shares, such as Devon Friendship, Bratsberg, Parys, Prince of Wales, West Caradon, and West Crebor, and a fair amount of business has been transacted in them. It is evident that the public are attracted by the tempting prices at which shares are offering, and, if anything, greater favour is shown for shares fully paid up, such as Devon Friendship, Bratsberg, and Parys. A rapid recovery might at any time take place in price, and, indeed, it appeared as if Parys shares were a few days ago on the eve of an important advance. When these shares begin to rise it will be found that their value will soon be doubled.

In consequence of the information given in "Investment Notes" last week respecting Wheal Crebor the shares have remained dull. We had the best authority for what we wrote, but it seems that ore is expected west of the shaft. It is, however, true that shout 30 fms. will have to be driven east before reaching the ore ground. The meeting was held yesterday, when a dividend of is, per share was declared. We will not discuss the propriety of declaring a dividend. The prospect for the distant future is, according to the managers' report, favourable enough, but it is hardy satisfactory to those shareholders who paid 4t, and norm for their shares. Were not increased returns of ore promised when the new haft was completed to the 122? Can a dividend of even 1s, per share be expected at the next meeting? The sales promised for the next four months are even less than the actual sales for the past four months. Assuming the returns to equal the last two, will the profit be the same, by-and-bye, will very likely be much higher, but for some month to come we cannot see how they can be worth more than 2t. At this price, with 1s. dividend, they only pay 7½ per cent., which is act sufficient on mining shares.

A call of 30s. has been made at Agar meeting, and it is hoped that this will be

From Mr. JOHN B. REYNOLDS .- At last the markets appear to have taken a decided turn for the better. The reduction of the Bank rate has been a welcome relief to those who support markets. Investors, moreover, have come forward, and under the impression that they has been a welcome relief to those who support markets. Investors, moreover, have come forward, and under the impression that they should do so with caution is natural and proper, for if the experience of the past two years is to be turned to profitable account it must not be forgotten that they public have lost millions by simply rushing as buyers into markets which were purely fictitious. It is, however, premature to calculate on the failure of all the mining schemes which have been recently floated to on the failure of all the mining schemes which have been recently floated simply because the year of 1831 and 1832 have only produced three prizes. Perhaps years close it has in many prove that much of the money now thought to be lost has been after all not injudiciously laid out, but upon the mere speculator of adventurer a blow has fallen from which he will not quickly recover. We paust now hope for a fair and legitimate business, and the leas speculation we have the more lasting with the upward movement which we have reason to hope is setting in. With reference to the above allusion to the three prizes formwall has produced within the past 13 months, it is well known that they are Wheal Agar, West Peevor, and West Kitty. True, none of these are in the Dividend List, but their appearance in that list will not now be long delayed. The West Kitty meeting is due on the 22nd, and of course will be held accordingly, whilst the Wheal Agar shareholders assembled last Wednesday, and naturally congratulated themselves upon their prospects. Now, inasmuch as a good mine always brings blessing with it, the success of West Kitty and Wheal Agar should only awaken feelings of thankfulness. It is no doubt mainly owing to the success of West Kitty, that the district of St. Agnes has sent to it from the West Kitty London office alone 15,000%, per annum for wages, &c.; and, what is better attill, the profitable return for this outlay will be handsome and speedy. In addition to West Kitty, Wheal Coates bids fair to take successf

present management. Smolar for vest Ritty load so be dut find at Wheal Coates or West Polbreen, or New Kitty (and in the two latter it may be met with more quickly than is imagined), the St. Agues district will be as active as any district in this country in the near future. A most important amalgamation has been effected between Wheal Coit and Trevaunance, and after active and energetic negociations, all parties concerned have become consenting parties to an arrangement which will be full of importance to mining generally. These two properties are situated on the western hill of St. Agnes, but have little in common with West Kitty. The United Mines are unique, inasmuch as Trevaunance is certainly one of the most remarkable properties in England. It stands solely on its own merits. Within its limits, and within 80 fms. from surface, 200,000l, profits have already been given, whilst no ore ground has been touched below adit. The present company has only been able to obtain it as a result of host private and prompt negociations, and the issue of the negociations has taken everybody by surprise. The mine is divided into 8000 parts or shares, and is conducted under the No-credit System.

East Blue Hills shares is the result of a bond fids improvement. East Pools have more than sustained the recent advance, and the scare about Wheal Agarwater has passed away—as wise provision has been made for any contingency. The public should by this time know when to buy mining shares, and, judging from our experience, it is evident that our friends the "bears" must soon resort to some new experience, it is evident that our friends the "bears" must soon resort to some new experience, it is evident that our friends the "bears" must soon resort to some new experience, and thus passed away—as wise provision has been made for any contingency. The public should by this time know when to buy mining shares, and, judging from our experience, it is evident that our friends the "bears" and soon resort to some new experience, it is evident

CAPE COPPER.—At a meeting of the directors on Wednesday a dividend of 20s. per share, free of income tax, was declared, payable

FOREIGN MINES

FOREIGN MINES

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—Telegram from Morro Velho, dated Rio de Janeiro,
March 9: Produce eight days (second division) of February, 5750 oitavas, value
2223.; yield, 3°0 oitavas per ton.

MISSOURI.—Advices received this week state that at old engine-shaft the lode
in the 270 north continues well defined. The 165 north rise is kept going up, in the 270 north continues well defined. The 165 north rise is kept going up, and is now going through a vein spotted with ore. The arrangements made for sinking the shaft have been completed, but some delay in starting the shaft was occasioned by the continuus rains.

LA PLATA.—Statement for week ending March 4:—Ore purchased, 745 tons: ore smelted, 349 tons; silver produced, 22,104 ozs.; lead, 142 tons; silver-lead bars consigned to refiners, 143 tons; value of consignment, \$33,000, equal to 7916.

POTOSI.—The following cablegram has been received from the Potosi Gold ing Company, which was dispatched from the Potosi to 1225 tons of quartz raised, 976 to 1020 tons of quartz milled, and 1 ozs, of gold remitted for the month; quartz yielding 1½ oz. to the ye of 24 hours full work.

1201 to 1222 tons of quartz raised, 976 to 1000 tons of quartz milled, and 1376 to 1400 czs. of gold remitted for the month; quartz yielding 1½ cz. to the ton; 25 days of 24 hours full work.

ISABELLE (GOLD AND SILVER).—S. Argall, foreman: Report for week ending Feb. 13: The ore body is still looking well, and there is plenty of ore in sight. We have madea raise up 15 ft. on the north end of the ore body, and is in good ore all the way, with sufficient in sight to keep the mill running for some length of time. A drift has been started from the tunnel level, running south, and the prospects look very favourable for finding ore there. I found some very good ore in the bottom of the drift, and it appears to go down. Another drift has also been started 55 ft. down in the winze, running west, the formation being porphyry and clay, but I hope to give you more information about it in my next report. Have had 10 men employed during the week, and shipped 15 tons of ore to the mill, with only one team hauling, as we are about 200 tons ahead of the mill.

PIERREFITE.—March 6: The manager reports as follows:—At the few points where we are now working at the mine the lodes fully maintain their value, and the lode in the winze sinking below the No. 2 level has considerably increased in value. On the part we are now going down on, about 2 metres wide and 4½ metres long, is one mass of blende. The lead part of the lode is in the hanging wall. This we are not taking away for the moment, as we want to keep the two ores different as much as possible. For the length and width of this winze I estimate the lode to be worth 20 tons of blende and 3 tons of lead prathom. This week we have broken about 60 tons and sent to the floors about 100 tons of ore. I sent you on Saturday a sample of a parcel of ore of about 60 tons now ready for market. Bain and snow have been falling here all the week, and our water supply has very much increased in consequence.

COLORADO UNITED.—Advices from the mine, dated Feb. 11, state: The No. 1 stope, with

Lake:—"Opulent mine leased; storms prevent shipping Chance and Hooper ores."

EUREKA (NEVADA) SILVER.—Report on mines for the week ended Feb. 13: Bald Eagle: The intermediate drift below the 150 has been advanced 16 ft. during the week; total, 23 ft. There is no improvement in this drift since my last; the rock is somewhat harder; the fissure has narrowed down to a few inches in width, and if there should not be a decided improvement in this drift soon will stop all work in this direction, and commence a drift south from the 150 ft. east cross-cut. The reason for doing this is as follows:—We have this week discovered an old winze, partly filled with waste materials, at a point about 80 ft. south and 40 ft. above the 150 ft. This winze has been sunk in iron and low grade ore, and I think the most promising looking place in the mine at present.—Williamsburg: The stope above the 2nd level is improving at present; it is about 3 ft. in width and about 10 ft. in length. The east drift from the winze, 20 ft. below the 2nd level, is looking well: at the moment the ore is the full size of the drift. There is about 15 tons of ore at the mine, which is now being shipped.

and low grade ore, and I think the most promising looking place in the mines at present. "Williamsburg: The stope above the 2nd level is improving at present; it is about 3 ft. in width and about 10 ft. in length. The east drift from the wine, 20 ft. below the 2nd level, is looking well; at the moment the ore is the full size of the drift. There is about 15 tons of ore at the mine, which is now RCBY AND DUXDEREEG.—Report on mines for the week endel Feb. 12: Danderberg: The drift from the bottom of No. 7 winze has been advanced 10 ft. during the week through a mixture of iron, limestone, and ore; the end at present is in hard limestone. An upraise has been commenced near the end of this drift, where the ore is found to extend upwards, and looks rather favourable at present. There is not any change to note in the 700 ft. level. The cross-cut is progress. The cross-cut is the property of the property of since last report. The west cross-cut frem the 800 ft. level, 75 ft, north of No. 2 winze, has been advanced 40 ft, during the week; total 38 ft,, and is now connected with the upraise. A seam of good ore, about 13 in. wide, was cut in this cross-cut at a point 50 ft. from the 600 ft. level; this ore will be prospected further as soon as possible. The ore encountered in this cross-cut at a point 50 ft. from the 600 ft. level; its ore will be prospected further the stop of the prospected further the stop of the prospected further the stop of the stop

in amount 12l. per fathom. Our surface work is progressing very satisfact. We have nearly completed the dam for the turbine, and we expect to comb execution for the water-course for same in the ensuing month. We just received plans from Messrs. Loam and Son for the turbine site, wh

We have nearly completed the dam for the turbine, and we expect to complete the excavation for the water-course for same in the ensuing month. We have shall now begin on at once,
ARENDAL MINING AND SMELTING.—John Daw, John Daw, jun,
March 2: Accompanying this we hand you the detailed list of valuations of the
different points in operation in these mines, and to which we furthermore
append the following remarks:—Skysmyr: Brown's shaft is now 15 fms. below
the 75, and has, for these 15 fms. produced on an average 6 tons copper ore per
fathom. This is unquestionably the best run of ore ground which has bepassed through in Skysmyr; hence to assist our monthly returns we have
started levels (each with six men), east and west, 12 fms. below the 75. Bromishaft is completed to such an extent that we can draw with a kibble to surface.
These levels will soon be followed by stopes, so as to keep Brown's engine draw,
ing. The 75 is not producing sufficient ore to value, yet 2 ft. above its back we
have a good run of ore, and which we have now begun to stope away. The 60
will produce 3 tons copper ore per fathom, with every indication of the improvement. The 60 west does not improve so quickly as we anticipated, it
daily gives stones of ore, and water is coming freely through the vein. The
ground is also very good for driving. The 57 is still poor, but the vein. The
ground is also very good for driving. The 57 is still poor, but this even in
the ground is also very good for driving. The 57 is still poor, but this even
well as the 50 west, to drive the 87. All other points in operation are producing
very fair quantities of ore.—Bollestad: Last month we had only two places in
operation—the 50 fm. levels east and west.

These are in a strong and manterly
lode, but as the ore is so thorougly interminsed with the iron and magnetic
pyrites it is very difficult to arrive at a correct valuation. In the detailed sheet
you will see we value them respectively 1 and 2 tons per fathom. We have
shall dress and send you a parcel of or

as they are not strong enough to withstand our heavy traffic. We are sending the Thames cargo to Arendal, and hope to send the vessel off by Monday. If we can obtain sufficient horses we will send 100 tons dressed ore to Newcastleby this week's steamer.

SAN PEDRO (Chili).—S. Lean, Jan. 13: San Pedro: I have great pleasure in informing you the shaft is completed, cleaned to the bottom, and the 165 fm, level cleaned out, so that we can commence driving the cross-cut forthwith towards the principal manto; at the same time to open out on the lode, and cut near the shaft, to see if the yellow bronzes discovered in the level estend in length or breadth. I intend to commence sinking the winze on this lode to prove it and mantos going down, and see if we can open out some paying ground on these lodes, as at present we have some rich sulphurets of copper. Today Mr. Pechey was down, and he brought up some rich samples from the bottom levels. The same lodes and mantos were driven through in the 135 fm, level, 63 ft, from the shaft, and in the 165 fm, level 75 ft, consequently the lode referred to in the 135 are the same as those cut in the 165 fm, level, We have had a long job to get the water out of the 165, as it had to be pumped, and on reaching the back of the level a quantity of foul air escaped into the shaft, which we had to break by blasting powder to enable us to carry on the work. We have now to cut some ground around the shaft, and a plat to prepare for sinking below, and for the convenience of filling the stuff. Also to put some timber in the shaft for about 6 rathoms above the 165, but this can be done after we have commenced work in the cross-cut.—San Antonio: The end driving east by south on the lode has been driven 23 fathoms. I expected to have come on the cross lode ere this: the latter, with the lodes in the end, which is highly mineralised, will in all probability make a rich ore. We have also driven south 2 fathoms on a cross lode near the shaft, which made a little ore; this end is highly mineralise

The manager telegraphs that he is remitting \$20 ozs., this being the produce of January's crushing.

CAPE COPPER.—Captains Lanksbury and Henwood, Jan. 31: Ookiep: The ground in the \$2 cross-cut, situated north-east of No. 36 winze, produces occasional stones of copper ore, but we think the falling off is only temporary. The \$2, north of No. 36 winze, yields a little copper ore, but not sufficient to value; the ground has a better appearance. The stope in back of the \$2, south of No. 15 winze, produces \$2 tons of copper ore per fathom, and the one north-east of No. 34 winze is worth \$6 tons. The ground in No. 45 winze, sinking below the \$0, south-east of new shaft, is spotted with copper ore throughout. The \$0, south-west of No. 39 winze, is suspended for the present, and the men put to sink a winze few feet behind the end to prove the ground in depth. The \$5, north-east of No. 19 winze, is worth \$5 tons of copper ore per fathom. The cross-cut in back of the \$6, cast of No. 34 winze, is worth \$5 tons of copper ore per fathom; this driving will soon be communicated to the stope north of No. 19 winze, which who accomplished will greatly facilitate the stoping in this part of the mine. The stopes throughout the mine continue to yield their estimated quantities of copper ore.

opper ore.

SPECTAREL.—Capts. Lanksbury and Henwood, Jan. 25: The ground in the 55 spectrages, has undergone no change to notice. The 75, south-west from wing nouth-east, has undergone no change to notice. The 75, south-west from win has not yet intersected anything of value, although being immediately been the copper-bearing ground in the 64. The stope in the bottom of the 51 fath evel yields 3 tons of copper ore per fathom, and the one in the 64 fathom legislate 24 fathom.

of about 6 ft, running doing the hanging wall from the need of the rise on root of the cross-rest shows mentioned. In this the veri operation of the the cross-rest shows mentioned, in this the veri operation of the rest of the shows a pain of this, it is not the state and the shows a showless again of this, it is for the shows a pain of this, it is for the shows a pain of this, it is for the shows a pain of this, it is for the shows a pain of this, it is for the shows a pain of this, it is for the shows a pain of this, it is for the shows a pain of this for the shows a pain of this, it is for the shows a pain of the sh

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Stemating bands of schist and quartz that yield only saving work. A rise in the back gives 15 tons per fathom at 7 dwts, per ton; the lode continues large, but shows indications of breaking up. The No. 2 level, south on new lode, is with the state of the state of the lode has increased in width, yield 5 tons per fathom at 5 dwts. Per ton; the lode has increased in width, and improved in the grade of ore lately, and there is consequently stronger and improved in the grade of ore lately, and there is consequently stronger from the state winze from intermediate level, but shows no ore yet. At No. 3 getting near the winze from intermediate level, but shows no ore yet. At No. 3 getting near the state of the state of

PSSTARGA. a sixt of the state o

Later: 1 beg to say we cut the lode in the cross-cut from the new east shart hast night; and commenced to-day to drive west on it. It has a very kindly appearance. This is opening up ground from which the former workers about 1793 made enormous returns.

ASIA MINOR.—J. W. H. Escherich, manager, F. F. C. Munscheid, agent, Report for January.—District I.—Cevel 1 (Arthur): Rise to Level 2. This rise was en pieted on Jan. 17, and the communication with level 2 thus established. Ventilation excellent. The lode in this rise was again struck, about \$6f\$ ft. from the bettom of this level, showing about 3 tons to the fathom. Stoping on this pilut connenced on Jan. 13. Level 2 (Hamburg): Driving north of lode \$2 ft.; Consecut has been driven 21 ft. Communication with level 2 by means of the winze referred to in last report was established on Feb. 15. Level 4 (Savalian); Driving south of lode \$6 ft. The four stopes, including shaft, averaged this month 3¼ to 4 tons per fathom. Level 5 (Durfeld): Rise to Level 6 A. A cross-cut to north has been commenced for the purpose of cutting the lode. The nine stopes in this level averaged 3½ to 4 tons per fathom. Level 6 (Durfeld A): Driving north of lode 14½ ft. Level 9 (Michael): In the second cross-cut fine ore containing about 3 tons to the fathom was found,—District II: Papa Sawa Loles; Level 1: Driving on the lode 19ft. Level 2: Driving on course of lode 19ft. Level 2: In this was considered or the stope of the western of the weather.

BEVALA MOYAR AND RHODES REEF GOLD,—Feb. 11: Rhodes mill is completed. Rhodes Reef: 20 men taking out quartz; next week we will put on 30 more, as the mill will be taking quartz from the face of the transvay—Level on the most of the containing about the reef which is now full. I have hopes of finding another good reef on the Rhodes Reef: 20 men taking out quartz; next week we will put on 30 more, as the mill will be taking quartz from the face of the transvay—Level on the down this month on account of the weather.

DEVALA MOYAR AND RHODES REEF GO

to through it. And upper care is in according to the control of th

encouraging, for if this can be obtained by hand washing they should they think obtain most satisfactory results when they commence crushing with machinery. Mr. Moore states that they have also started sinking two shafts on the Setta reef—one is to be the main working shaft on the Setta reef, the other is a trial shaft on the branch sunk to test the underlie of this lode, which appears to be lying very flat, as they did not strike it where expected, and mining planks are scarce, this scarcity has caused them to sink for it, as it is cheaper. They are still prospecting by Marion tunnel through the reef, which is a series of belts of quartz, with clay between them. As they progress the stone gets more mineralised, and appears to carry richness near the hanging-wall which they are now approaching.

ralized, and suppears to carry richness near the hanging-wall which they are now "ALMILOS—March 2). In the 20, driving east of Santa Apoels abart, the look is small, yielding good stones of ore, worth \$t ton per fathom. The 60, driving east of Sant Santa, is laying ones a good length of valuable look of which the per fathom. The 50, driving east of Sant Santa strength of the per fathom. The 50, driving east of Sant Santa strength of the per fathom. The 50, driving east of Sant Santa strength of the 10, driving east of Sant Santa strength east of Sant Santa strength east of Santa Santa Santa strength east of Santa S

the note of the properties of the control of the surface, which we have the control of the surface of of the surfa

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD UNITED.—H. Trezise, March 3: North Lode: In the 115 cast not having taken down any lode in the end since has report there is no change; we have 18 tributers working in this part of the mine.—M.Callan's Shatt, Bridge Lode: The shaft is sunk 3½ fms. below the 30; the ground continues to be good for sinking, and the men are making good progres; the lode in the shaft is not so good for copper, but has a promising appearance. The 30 west is without change since last report; the lode in the end is 5½ ft. wide, mixed with sapel, munnic, and copper; depth will prove this lode to be productive. The 30 cast is looking well; the lode in the end is 5½ ft. wide—a good looking lode; t estimate this end to yield 4 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 20 cast is 4½ ft. wide, composed of capel, mundic, and copper. I think it advisable to stop driving this end for the present, and put the men to cut trip-plat at the shatt, and to put tramroad in the level; when completed we shall be able to bring the stuff to shaft for less cost; the lode in the west end is 3½ ft. wide, composed of iron, gossan, mundic, and copper; this end is now about 3 fathoms from the western shaft. The rise cast of shaft at this level continues to yield good stones of ore. The western shaft is sunk 6 fms. from surface, in which we have no water at present; I hope to sink this shaft the required depth in about another month.

good stones of ore. The western shaft is sum to fine from surface, in which we have no water at present; I hope to sink this shaft the required depth in about another month.

BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, R. Harris, March 4: On the Pink lode the 33 east is producing low quality tinstuff. The 40 east on the north lode is poor, and the 30, east end, is worth 12% per fathom. There is no change to active in either the boundary or Hue Burrow shafts in sinking.

BWLCH UNITED.—Wim. Northey, March 5: In the 50 east no change to active in either the boundary or Hue Burrow shafts in sinking.

BWLCH UNITED.—Wim. Northey, March 5: In the 50 east no change has taken place in the appearance of the lode since my last report. In the 12 east the lode is about 2 ft. in width, gradually improving in size and letting out more water than it has done for the past few feet driving. I am piezaed to inform you that in the incline rise in the back of the 12 we have obtained good ventilation. The men cut into old stope last week. Since then I have timbered and secured the same, and placed a full force of men to drive west. The lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and is worth 1 ton of silver lead ore per fathom. I intend to put another full force of men to stope in the back of the same in the early part of next week.—Marvin's Lode: In the stope in the back of the adit the lode will yield from 16 to 18 cwts. of silver ore per fathom. In the stope in the back of the 15 west under adit the lode is gradually improving in size and character, and is worth about 16 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. I am pleased to inform you that we have timbered and secured the rise in the back of the 49, and intersected an east and west lode underlaying north, and about 24 fms, have been driven on its course. The lode varies in size from 1 to 3 ft. wide, and carries a mixture of lead ore. A few fathoms from the forebreast the lode has been disturbed by a cross joint, and a portion of the same has been heaved north. I have placed two men to bore a few holes to further test th

ALLANGUNO CONSOLS.—Those Gregory, March 7: In sinking the trial shaft at this mine we have intersected the large tin lode of Wheal Toukin telow the old workings, and find the lode to be from # to 5 it, wide, of a very congenial character, producing some saving work for tin—altogether exceedingly promising.

See the second of the second control of the

D'ERSEN MOUNTAIN.—J. Roberts, W. Sandoe, March 8: The lode at the No. 5, in the south end, is not looking quite so orey in the bottom, but the roof is rather better, so that the value of the end is much the same as last week, worth 2 tons to the fathom. This north end here is much the same as last week, worth 2 tons to the fathom. This notpenext the end at No. 6 has rather improved, and so has the rise adjoining it. We are carrying on the dressing with regularity, and shall soon be ready for another sampling.

DERWENT.—John Morpeth, Feb. 21: 1 beg to hand you herewith the list of bargains set here for March.—Jeffries Shaft: Middle Vein: The 95, upon this vein, 117 fms, cast of shaft, is worth at present 1 ton of ore per cubic fathom, or 1½ ton for the full width, 7½ ft. The end is set at 101. 15s, per cubic fathom, being 14. 15s, less than last month's price. Although the lode is big and powerful, it does not as yet increase in richness as it should do. The fats eastward by the side of the vein have become twitched, and are, consequently, harder and poorer; set this month at 64. 17s. per fm., work 35 owns. of ore per fm. In working the flats westward we have reached the tail of the ore, and the ground being now very poor operations in that direction have ceased. We have started

of the 30 west; we hope to make this communication in about three months; we shall have then a valuable piece of ground laid open for copper and mundic. The adit end, east of Bennett's shaft, has been driven 2 fms. 2 fc., and set to two men at 4t. per fathom; the lode in this end is slightly disordered by a horse of killas, producing now about 4 tons of mundic per fathom. In No. 1 stope in the back of this level the lode is 4 ft. wide, and yielding 7 tons of arsenical mundic per fathom, set to six men at 2t. 15s, per lathom. No. 2 stope in the back of the same level is yielding full 5 tons of arsenical mundic per fathom, and set to four men at 3t. per fathom. We have fixed plunger lift at the 30 fm. level, and we are pleased to inform you that Bennett's shaft is drained 6 fms. below the same. We hope to be at the 45 in a few days; all the pitwork is working very satisfactorily. The tranming of all the stuff on Bennett's lode for one month is set to three men for 9t. 15s. Filling and landing all the stuff or one month is set to two men for 6t. 10s.—Surface Operations: The masons are busily engaged repairing Brenton's water-wheel pit for the new drawing machine, and we are promised that the castings for this wheel shall be delivered on the mine by the end of this month; no time shall be lost in getting this machine to work, and then we shall be able to reduce our coal expenses. The plans are in preparations for the new calciners. The carpenters are busily engaged making the new automatic juggers. This month we shall have ready a parcel of copper ore for sale.

DEVON GREAT ONSOLS.—I. Richards, March 9; Wheal Josiah: In the

on the mine by the end of this month; no time shall be lost in getting this machine to work, and then we shall be able to reduce our coal expenses. The plans are in preparations for the new calciners. The carpenters are busily engaged making the new automatic jiggers. This month we shall have ready a parcel of copper ore for sale.

DEVON GREAT OONSOLS.—I. Richards, March 9: Wheal Josiah: In the 144, east of the count-house shaft, on the new south lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and a little copper ore, "Wheal Emma, Inclined Shaft: In the 137 east, east of Friend's cross-cut, the lode is 6 ft. wide, of a promising character, and yielding some good quality copper and mundic ores.—New Shaft, New South Lode: In James's rise, in the back of the 145 fm. level east, rising is being carried by the side of the lode for more speedy progress. In the 115 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and composed of capel, quartz, pasch, and some copper and mundic ores of good quality.—Railway Shaft: At the 205, and also at the 190 west, the drivages are being carried by the side of the lode for more speedy progress. In the 175 west, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, of a promising character, and yielding some good quality exopper and mundic ores. In the 180 west, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, and some copper and mundic ores of good quality.—Watson's: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the \$3, the ground has all ittle improved; the men are now engaged cutting a tripplat below the level preparatory to the further deeper sinking of the shaft, in the \$3 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, and small quantities of copper and mundic ores.

DEVON GREAT UNITED.—La Richards, March 9: In Willesford's shaft, sinking below the 100, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and peach some good quality arsenical mundic and a little copper ore. In the 60 and 50, west of Watson's shaft, to good the proper sh

shaft, is looking very promising for blende. The winze sinking under the 30, east of old sump, continues as last reported. We are making good progress in sinking fremant's and Great North Shepherd's shafts; in the latter we have a very strong and promising lode.

EAST BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennets, March 3: There is not much alteration to notice in the adit east end during the past week, the lode being about 2½ ft. wide, and worth 12½ per fathom. The 40 east end as it gets over the tin ground in the adit is improving; the lode is now 2 to 3 ft. wide, and worth 3½ to 10½ per fathom, and is looking most promising for a further improvement shortly.

EAST OHIVERTON.—R. Southey, March 2: There is no alteration to report here since my last. Our principal interest is in reaching the lode in the 10½ towards which the cross-cut from the bottom of shaft is being pushed forward as expeditiously as possible. A full report will be made out in time for the secretary to issue it with the notices convening our next meeting, which will be held on the mine in about three weeks.

EAST DARREN.—Thomas Garland, March 3: South Lode: In the 92 west the lode is 1½ yard wide, chiefly composed of dark clay-slate, beds of grit, branches of carbonate of lime, stones of lead, and a small mixture of copper ore. The rise over this level is in a lode 6 ft. wide, yielding 15 cwts, of lead ore per fathom. In No. 3 level, east of the 89 west on south branch, the lode is not so productive as it was, now yielding 12 cwts, of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 68, west of Yaughan's winze, is at present rather small, and contains spots of mundic, copper, and lead, but at this point we hope for an improvement in a few feet further driving when we meet with the south part of the lode. There is no change calling for remark in any of the stopes or tribute pitches. The machinery is in good working order, and drawing and dressing pushed forward, with an abundant supply of water since the last heavy rain.

EAST LONG RAKE.—H. B. Vercoe, March 8: In 1 the 50, driv

close by; it cannot be more than 2 or 3 ft. unless it has materially changed its course. Shallow flat untouched, the heavy rains preventing shallow workings. Dressing progressing well.

EAST ROMAN GRAVELS.—Arthur Waters, March 9: The stope south of winze below the 103 south, by six men, at 7t. per fathom; lode 5 ft. wide, worth 2½ to 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. The 97, south of shaft, by six men, with machine drill, at 7t. per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 1½ to 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. The 97, south of shaft, by six men, with machine drill, at 7t. per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton per fathom. The same level, north from the winze, below the \$3, by four men. We expect very shortly to have these ends holed, and this done we shall put four men to stope in back of the 97 in a lode worth 2 tons per fathom. The new winze, below the \$8 south, by six men, at £0, per fathom; lode 2½ ft. wide, worth 1½ ton per fathom winze, by four men, at 3ℓ, lose per fathom winze, by four men, at 3ℓ, lose per fathom; worth 20 cwts. per fathom winze, by two men, at 5ℓ, per fathom; worth 15 cwts, per fathom. Tribute pitch in bottom of 75 south, by three men, at 5ℓ, lose ton, men to pay cost, inclusive of 20s, per ton for dressing. We have to-day sampled 40 tons of lead ore for sale on Thursday next.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL—R. Quentrall and Son, March 8: Engine Lode: The lode in the 45, cast of engine-shaft, is producing some very good stamping work, and is looking very promising. The stope in back of the 22, west of engine-shaft, is worth 10ℓ, per fathom—Roger's Lode: The shaftmen are making excellent progress in sinking the middle shaft below the 42, and we shall shortly be driving another level. The lode when last taken down maintained its size, and contained tin throughout. We have communicated the winze from the 2ℓ to the 3ℓ, which has given us thorough ventilation. We think we have almost finished the clearing of the 42 east, and hope to find some tin ground in the back of this level that will do to work. We have not ta

of our present workings. On the whole the mine looks very encouraging; good stuff is being drawn to surface. Vigorous working is now all that is required. GOODEVERE.—R. Knott, March 8: Setting Report: To drive adit cast on new lode, by six men, at 35s. per fathom: the lode has a promising appearance, and producing low quality tinstuff. To open out north side of this level for proof of branches gone off in that direction by two men, at 5t, per fathom; the lode here is rather disordered by a small crossing, but I think it will improve again as the driving is extended.

GREAT EAST VOR.—H. Cowling, March 3: Our south lode is just the same as last reported, 14 in, wide, and producing rich tin. Our north lode is daily improving; it is 2½ ft. wide, all stamping work for tin. This is the Great Wheal Vor main lode, and I see no reason why it should not prove equality as productive at this point as in the old mine a few fathoms below. Our underground men are keeping six head of stamps going, and our stuff is yielding fully to expectation.

GREAT WEST CHIVERTON.—John Curtis, March 2: Our object is to extend the deep adit west on this north lode, and all in new ground.

GREEN HURTH.—J. Polglase, March 3: The lode in Swan shaft is improving, now worth at least 4 tons of ore per fathom—a very splendid vein, and very ilkely to become more valuable. The importance of this point will be regarded by the mining community in general, and by the shareholders in particular, abundantly satisfactory, and may be sufficient to explode a few of the existing theories respecting lode phenomena. No. 1 in the bottom end north is worth 6 tons of ore per fathom. The stope in back of Standage level now working, worth 6 tons of ore per fathom, price 25s. per fathom. No. 3 stope will be opened next week; of late we have been driving south in this stope; lode worth probably from 2 to 3 tons per fathom; price 27s. per fathom, No. 5 stope not so good at present, but will improve as we advance northward, now worth 1 ton per fathom; price 27l. per fat

and, and put the men to work in the roof to raise lead, so as to be making returns. The dressing is being pushed on, and we shall get the new jiggers to work next week.

HERODSFOOT.—P. Temby, J. A. Temby, March 9: Setting Report: At the engine-shaft we have commenced sinking below the 215, by six men, at 240s. per fathom, and from the appearance of the lode, and within a few fathoms of the shaft, we expect an improvement in sinking. The 215, to drive south, by six men, at 80s. per fathom: lode 3 ft. wide, and worth 12 cwts. of ore per fathom. Here we daily expect the lode to improve, as the lode in the winze sunk from the 205 is worth full 20 cwts. of ore per fathom, and only a few fathoms south of the end. No. 1, a stope in the back of the 215, to four men, at 40s. per fathom; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 15 cwts. of ore per fathom. No. 2, a stope south of No. 1, to four men, at 40s. per fathom; lode 3 ft. wide, worth 15 cwts. of ore per fathom at 50s. per fathom; lode 3 ft. wide, and worth 15 cwts. of ore per fathom. The 215, to four men, at 50s. per fathom; lode 3 ft. wide, and worth 15 cwts. of ore per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 15 cwts. of ore per fathom. The 215, to four men, at 50s. per fathom; lode 3 ft. wide, and worth 15 cwts. of ore per fathom in the 20s south, by six men, at 50s. per fathom. This end will be communicated with the level driven from the shaft within three weeks, when a long run of ore ground will be laid open for stoping. A stope below the 205, to four men, at 50s. per fathom; lode 5 ft. wide, worth 10 cwts. of ore per fathom. A winze to sink below the 205 south, by six men, at 50s. per fathom; lode 20 in. wide, worth 20 cwts. of ore per fathom. A winze to sink below the 205 south, by six men, at 50s. per fathom; lode 20 in. wide, worth 20 cwts. of ore per fathom. A stope in the back of the 205, to two men, at 50s. per fathom; lode 20 in. wide, worth 12 cwts. of ore per fathom. This stope will improve in a few few first at 50s. per fathom; lode 20 in. wide, worth 12 cwts. of ore per fat

number 24 heads, which will add to our returns of ore. We shipped this week 31 tons of ore, and hope to ship another parcel this week to Messrs. Nevill, Druce, and Co.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS,—Thomas Richards, March 2: There is no material change in the lode in the 25, east of the engine-shaft; the part being carried contains capel, quartz, peach, and mundic, with a little black copper ore intermixed. In the 12 east of the shaft the lode is composed of capel, quartz, arsenical mundic, with occasional good stones of copper ore. The lode in the stope in the back of this lode is worth about 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the deep adit level east of the south cross-cut the lode contains capel, quartz, and mundic, and some good stones of copper ore. The ground in the south cross-cut continues tolerably favourable, and fair progress is being made.

KILLIFRETH.—J. Michell, J. Tamblyn, March 8: The lode in Hawkes shaft, sinking below the 30, is still worth 30; per fathom. The lode in the 30 end west is 4ft. wide, but nothing to value. The 3c end cast is worth 25; per fm. Two stopes in the back of this level; one is worth 15i., and the other worth 7i. per fathom. We have cut several branches in the cross-cut at this level, driving south, but no lode as yet. The winze sinking below the 20 on south lode is worth 20; per fathom.—Did Sump: We have not cut the lode west of the cross-course yet in the 40. The lode in this level, driving east, is worth 25i. per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level, east and west of rise, are worth about 10i, per fathom each. The lode in the rise in back of the 20 end east is producing good stones of tin.

KIT HILL GREAT CONSOLS.—Isaac Richards, March 9: At the Tunnel level the ground continues favourable, and fair progress is being made. In the north engine-shaft, the lode continues of a large size—5 ft. wide, composed of a quantity of quartz, capel, mundic, and a little tin ore. In the 62, east of the north engine-shaft, mindic and a small portion of tin ore. In the 82, east of the north

In 5 fms.

LADY BERTHA,—T. Gregory, March 8: The lode in the 40 east is without change to notice. The lode in the new rise in the back of this level will produce 8 tons of mundic together with a little copper per fathom. In Rowe's winze, sinking below the 30, the lode is of great width, end will produce over 12 tons of mundic per fathom. We have no other change to report this week. Machinery and pitwork all working well.

of mundic per fathom. We have no other change with and pitwork all working well.

LANGFORD.—E. Goldsworthy, March 8: The main beam and five wagon loads of the smaller part of the pumping-engine are now on the mine. The masons are making fair progress in building the loadings and house to receive the winping-engine. All other things are being pushed on as fast as the nature

iasons are massive. All other things are being pushed on as most level in the work will admit.

LLANDEGLA.—H. Hotelkiss, March 8: Whim Shaft: In the 36 yards level ast the cross-cut going out from this level north we have intersected the lode and have cut through it to the hanging wall. It is 18 in, wide, composed chiefly of spar and stone of a very promising appearance. I have put the men to drive astward upon it, in which direction I look forward to the lode becoming promatured to the control of the control o

stones of tin, but is still rather disordered by the influence of the cross-cours. The stopes are yielding their usual quantities of copper ore.

MONA—Wn. Hinghes, March 1: We are sinking below the 30 (Calirus' shally in order to open out upon the lode at a deeper level. There is no ore at present which is not a deeper level. There is no ore at present which is not a deeper level. There is no ore at present which is not a deeper level. There is no ore at present which is not a deeper level. There is no ore at present which is not a deeper level. There is no ore at present of the oregon of the oreg

stuff are daily increasing, and we are waiting for stamping machinery to make marketable. Increasing, and we are waiting for stamping machinery to make marketable. NEW TRUMPET CONSOLS.—R. Quentrall and Son, March 9: Francis Lode: The shaft is being sunk by nine men, and we shall use every efforth sink it as quickly as possible, as from the tin found dipping towards it we think that as soon as we are deep enough to drive another level we shall open upome good tin ground.—Wheal Valts Lode: We have drawn the water out of Tree-thick shaft, which is 12 fms. below the adit, and have just began to sink it's ix men, but have not yet taken down the lode. The ground in the adited west, which is being driven by four men, is better, and the lode is getting larger. There are some branches falling into it from the north, which in all probability will further improve the lode. The south lode in the adit end east is stong and well defined, and produces fair quality stamping work. This is being driven by six men. From present appearances an improvement may be expected at any time.

NEW WEST CARADON.—N. Richards, March 8: There is a slight improvement in the branch we are opening out east on in the 33 cross-cut, south of Hallett's shaft; it is now 9 in, wide, composed of fluor-spar and yellow coper ore, worth for the latter 1 ton per fathom. No other change to notice also my last.

Hallett's shart; it is now you. What, compared to motice sines me, worth for the latter I ton per fathom. No other change to notice sines my last.

NEW WEST GOGINAN.—A. Francis, March 8: Since I last reported we have sunk Gray's engine-shaft from surface to a depth of 6 fms. 3 ft., have timbered and secured the same, put up frame over the shaft for drawing and pumple, dropped a 6-inch lift to the bottom, and shall be prepared to attach a line of rods from Poulter's, so as to connect the same for working by to-morrow erecing. It is our intention to sink this shaft to the 25, and at that depth to creating. It is our intention to sink this shaft to the 25, and at that depth to creating. It is our intention to sink this shaft to the 25, and at that depth to creating in the supplies of the property of the state of the

productive in depth; it is of a softish nature, the price for driving per fathom.

NORTH D'ERESBY MOUNTAIN.—R. H. Vivian, March 9: In driving not east from bottom of new shaft the level has further improved since last we we have cut into the middle of our big lode, and find it worth 13 cwts, of beaful silver-lead ore per fathom. Hitherto it has not been seen so regular in beaful silver-lead ore per fathom. Hitherto it has not been seen so regular in beaful some the finest vein of lead ore we have seen at any time since the mine began NORTH GREEN HURTH,—James Polglase, March 3: The vein in the de adit level south from cross-cut is small, but may possibly improve, as another than the small of the properties of the single per fathom. The vein in the shallow level is also small; price for driving 30s. per fathom. A level is menced on the north boundary of the set on a north and south vein, which about 6 in, wide; it being so shallow is unsettled at present. Driving south 30s, per fathom.

NORTH WINDOWSCOT.—T. Trelease, March 9: There is no change in the properties of the state of the

about 6 in. wide; it being so shallow is unsettled at present. Driving semi30s, per fathorm.

NORTH HERODSFOOT.—T. Trelease, March 9: There is no change in the
117 worthy of notice in the past week. The water continues to increase in the
118 worthy of notice in the past week. The water continues to increase in the
30 cross-cut and the shale is more intimately mixed with floors and branches of
quartz, which gives us increased confidence that we are getting near the lofe.
We shall finish clearing the stuff from this level to-morrow, and purpose points
men to stope the bottom of the level next week. We hope to weigh of the
parcels of lead sold last Tuesday next week.

NORTH PENSTRUTHAL.—S. Davey, Wm. Polkinghorne, March 9: Righburrow Shaft: Good progress is being made in sinking this shaft below the this
and we are pleased to say the granite is of a more mineralised character.
It lode in the 120, driving west of shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and of a promising nature
with occasional stones of copper ore. In the 108, driving west of shaft, we treatly in the shall of the south which we shall out
to value; there is a portion still standing to the south which we shall out
through in the course of a month. There is no change to report in the rise is
the back of the 88 west.

and have cut through it to the hanging wall. It is 18,1 wide, composed chiefly shall shortly be shell relat. The lole when last based own maintained its size, and contained tin throughout. We have communicated the size, and contained tin throughout. We have communicated the size of the standard point in the whole the standard point in the sta NORTH WALES FREEHOLD COPPER MINES AND SMELTING. -H. I.

other p 100 tons RUSS shaft is ance we a small little or little or every ir cross-co The lode SILV the driv contains containe march 11, 1882.j

squentity the value of the mine will have to be judged by the future and not by integral, as the whole of the work enumerated was absolutely necessary for the inexal, as the whole of the work enumerated was absolutely necessary for the inexal of the formation of the company, that the prospectus issued at the times of your mine were so fully described in the prospectus issued at the times of the formation of the company, that they on have every desirable feature, describe them, but wou and lodes, a moderately easy clay-slate for exploration, belt as regards and lodes, a moderately easy clay-slate for exploration, belt as regards and in the prospect of the points belt of the points belt of the prospect of the points belt of the strain becomes more mixed with quartz spotted with reformance the high in three months from now. In the 3cd and with the web pot to accomplish in three months from now. In the 3cd and with the web pot accomplish in three months from now. In the 3cd and with the web pot accomplish in three months from now. In the 3cd and with the web pot accomplish in three months from now. In the 3cd and with the web pot accomplish in three months from now. In the 3cd and with the velocity of accomplish in three months from now. In the 3cd and the 3cd and with the surface downward, and reversely the strain of the 3cd and the special control and the silver and t

ranels ort to think

ably expect to make some important discoveries upon a more extensive development of the lode. The boiler for air receiver arrived on the mine last Tuesday, and is now in its place, and the masons will commence to build the pillars under it to-morrow, so that in a few days if the weather continues fine the connectious will be made, and everything be in working order.

SORTRIDGE COPPER.—Win. Skewis, March 9: The ground in the deep adit is rather tighter for driving in, and the air somewhat close for men to work in; still they are persevering and doing good labour. Should this kind of ground continue I think it is strong evidence that we are nearly advanced to the end of the crushed ground. I shall, however continue, in the same direction a little farther before attempting to tap the pool. Since last report I have put four men stoping on a tin lode which we have discovered several fathoms north of the main lode, and have also put four men to drive a level west on it in both places; they are breaking some very fine work for tin. As soon as we have about 40 or 50 tons brought to surface and carefully sampled I will report result to you.

strong arsenical muncie; attogether a very nine looking look. The men are now employed in rising in the back of this level, and in sinking a winze in bottom of the shallow adit. As soon as these are communicated the ground will be set to stope for tin and arsenic.

TRETOIL.—W. Williams, March 7: I am glad to tell you we are getting on as well as can be expected. The lode in the end is maintaining its quality; it is rather harder for breaking than it was, which is not a bad sign, as the thing is more solid. We have been obliged, since I last wrote, to blast out a piece of the footwall, which we have about completed. We shall now drive ahead. The new machinery, &c., are delivered for the crusher engine, which we shall put in order at once, and which will greatly help our stamping. We are laying down the tramway towards the south lode as fast as possible.

TYDDYN GWLADYS.—T. Evans: In the east and west, both shaft and stope, character and appearance the same as last week; visible gold daily. The silverical lode is fully 5 ft. wide. with lead all through. In the No. 4 parallel lode the miners are making great progress in cutting; width of vien 8 to 10 ft., mixed with lead, blende, sulphur, bismuth, &c. Next Monday we commence an adit level which will give us 300 ft. of back. The lode looks so well that it is worthy an important trial, and which is now intended to be made. The result of last week's working the pans, after picking out visible stuff, gave 19 dwts. 5 grs. to

connected with that discovered in this level on the south side last week. Since my report last week the cross-cut in the 66, 11 fms. west of Murray's, has been divered to 22 fms. from north wall: we have the speet 2 fms. yet to drive to reach containing good lead, and the forebreast to-day contains strings and cubes of lead, which confirms me in my expectation hast week of finding a deposit of lead on the south wall. In the 70, 47 fms. west of Murray's, the driving south is now associated with matrices of the most promising description, and the forebreast still presenting indications of a body of orce before us; we are yet far from the hanging-wall at this point. The 55 fm. level wall of Gundry's, on north wall lead. We shall make good progress at this point in taure, and I thin discover ore in quantities soon. Since my last report an eminent mining authority on behalf of a body of shareholders has in my company inspected the mine; he had the discovery in the 50 per fathom. He thought the ore might set and upwards probably to surface, and south of all our shallow working.

Walkitad Wolffield. William Phillips, March 1: There is very little change week a full report will be given. The stamps are kept going continuously by week a full report will be given. The stamps are kept going continuously by week a full report will be given. The stamps are kept going continuously by week a full report will be given. The stamps are kept going continuously by week a full report will be given. The stamps are kept going continuously by week a full report will be given. The stamps are kept going continuously by week a full report will be given. The stamps are kept going continuously by week a full report will be given. The stamps are kept going continuously by week a full report will be given. The stamps are kept going continuously by week a full report will be given. The stamps are kept going continuously by week a full report will be given. The stamps are well as the stamp of a statistic to them. The mine looks were the stamp

of stuff. The lode for the length of the shaft (12 ft. and 9 ft. wide) is worth 50 ft. per fathom. There is more lode still standing to the south. The 294 end east is driven 14 fms. from Michell's shaft; the lode in the present end is 5 ft. wide, and worth 12 ft. per fathom. No change in other parts of the mine since last reported on.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—John Gilbert, March 9; Richard's Shaft: The lode in the 105 west of Richard's shaft is 6 ft, wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode is split by a horse of killar, but we think it will wear out again very soon, when we expect an long-order and the ground is a little better for diving. The lode in the rise of the lock of this level is 2 ft. wide, and yielding grow the bottom of the lock, and the ground is a little better for diving. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is 2 ft. wide, and yielding ground stones of copper ore. There is no change in any other part of the mine.

WHEAL GEORGE.—Chas. Kneebone, March 9; The engine and mills are in place. We have to day to petent to test it, and find it satisfactory. We shall now lose no time in putting in floors, and connecting hoppers, troughs, launders, will get the other parts of machinery, I am unable to say when the engineers will get the cready. The weather continues wet and boisterous, and consequently little or no progress can be made with the masonry, reservoir, &c. The ground is will be sound to be standing further north. The end is letting out much water, and we have drained the winze coming down just before the said end, the lode in which is worth 20. per fathom. The 130 east produces stamping work. The 173 east produces stamping work. The 174 east produces stamping work. The 175 east produces stamping work in the lode to be standing further north. The send is letting out much water, and we have drained the winze coming down just before the said end, the lode in which is worth 130. per fathom. The 130 east end is worth 141. per fathom. The 130 east end is worth 142 per fathom. The 150 en

BRITISH ROCKS.—The third edition of Mr. T. A. Readwin's Table of the Order of Superposition of British Rocks has just been printed, and shows the systems, formations, groups of strata, characteristic rocks, prevalent minerals, and typical fossils. Although only about 10 in. by 8 in. in size, the table contains an enormous amount of useful information, the collection and arrangement of which must have involved a large amount of labour. Mr. Readwin was hore have involved a large amount of labour. Mr. Readwin may, how-ever, congratulate himself that his work will be equally appreciated by geologists, mineralogists, and palæontologists.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF COAL.-In the course of a Board of Trade inquiry at Hull into the burning of the Liverpool ship Maritime Union on a voyage to San Francisco with a cargo of Silk-stone coal it was stated that of 13 vessels which left Hull last year with coal from the same colliery three were burned and three arrived carbonate terracted in through ore being judgment said that special warning on these points was given in the report of the Royal Commission on the causes of spontaneous com-bustion of coal caugoes, and if the prescribed precautions had been observed in this case the disaster would no doubt have been

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The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c

METAL MARKET-LONDON, MARCH 10, 1882.

	and the same and the same of the same of		
IRON. L	. d. E :	s. d.	TIN. & s. d. & s. d
Pig, GMB, f.o.b., Clyde 2		_	English, ingot, f.o.b113 0 0-114 0 0 bars114 0 0-115 0 0
Scotch, all No. 1 2			, bars ,114 0 0-115 0
Bars, Welsh, f.o.b. Wales 6		_	refined115 0 0-116 0
. in London, 6 1		0.160	Australian110 10 0-110 15
		10 0	Bancanom
, in Type or Tees 6 1		-	Straits110 10 0-110 15
		0 0	COPPER.
Rails, Welsh, at works 6		-	Tough cake and ingot, 68 0 0- 70 0
		5 0	Best selected 70 10 0- 71 0
Plates, ship, in London . 9	5 0- 9	10 0	Sheets and sheathing. 76 0 0-77 0
Hoops, Staff., 7 1	176-8	0 0	Flat Bottoms 79 0 0- 80 0
Nail rods, Staff., in Lon. 7	50-7	15 0	Wallaroo 70 0 0
STEEL,			Burra, or P.C.C 69 0 0
English, spring	0 0-18	0 0	Other brands nom. 66 0 0- 67 0
,, cast30	0 0-45	0 0	Chili bars, g.o.b 64 15 0
		-	
10 fag. ham15	10 0-	_	PHOSPHOR BRONZE,
LEAD.			Alloys I., II., III., and IV £125 0
English, pig, common., 14	10 0-14	15 0	VI. and VII 140 0
11 11 In B		0 0	, XI., Spl. bearing metal 117 0
. W.B15		5 0	Buass.
sheet and bar15	7 6-	-	Wire 71/41
, pipe		_	Tubes 914
, red17		_	Slicets 8
white21 !	0 0 23	0 0	
patent shot17		patents	Yel, met. sheath. & sheets 634d,-634
Spanish14	5 0-14	10 0	TIN-PLATES." per box.
NICKEL.			Charcoal, 1st quality 1 1 0-1 2
Metal, per cwt	0 0-16	0 0	2nd quality 0 18 0-1 0
Ore, 10 percent, per ton.20	0 0-25	00	Coke, 1st quality 0 18 0- 0 19
QUICKSILVER.			, 2nd quality 0 16 0- 0 17
Flasks, 75 lis., war 6	0 0-	10500	Black per ton 15 10 0a
BUELTER,			Canada Staff or Gla 1
Bilesian16	15 0-17	0 0	at Liverpool 12 0 0-
English, Swansea13	0 0	_	
heet zinc21			Black Taggers, 450 of 1 20 0 0-
* At the works, Is to be	a R.I. no	r line	less for ordinary: 10s per top less for

Finalists—A neglerate business only has been doing this week in most netals, and the accountance of Spanish refuse of fers under 6l., but sales at the business of spanish refuse of seven the state of the trade, and prices are mostly supported by a cerubination of rithertors small javourable events, which, if taken by the melves, from harmly suprement of rithertors small pavourable events, which, if a sken by the melves, from harmly suprement of rithertors small pavourable events, which, if a sken by the melves, from harmly suprement of the trade, and prices are mostly supported by a cerubination of rithertors small pavourable events, which, if a sken by the melves, from harmly suprement in the control of the same than the control of the same than the control of the same than the same trade of the same t REMARKS .- A moderate business only has been doing this week in

probably lose even as much influence as they now bear, while the brighter events will doubtless continue to stimulate the demand for all metals. COPPER.—For the greater part of the week this market has been strong, and business has been done in Chili bars at advancing prices, copper,—For the greater part of the week this market has been strong, and business has been done in Chili bars at advancing prices, while a much better feeling now exists than a week ago. Last Friday the combined Association of Copper Smelters reduced the price of manufactured copper Indian sheets being quoted down to 161, while yellow metal sheets were on Tuesday last reduced to \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$. These lower rates, instead of producing any unfavourable influence upon the market for the raw material, have probably rather stimulated the demand, for it is thought that they may not unlikely be the means of increasing the number of orders for manufactured, especially as of late they have been somewhat limited, hence the rebound in price for Chili bars is not surprising, particularly when the reduction in the Bank rate is taken into consideration, as also the light charters from Chili recently advised. On Monday the market opened with a very quiet tone, and but a small amount of business was doing, the official quotation being 53. 7s. 6d. to 53. 15s., but towards the close of the day there was more enquiry, and slightly dearer rates were paid, the marketistrengthening on Tuesday to 64. 5s., 64. 12s. The solution of the foreign to the substitute of the first of the first own of the consequently is to solve the consequently it is not difficult to understand the sharpness with which prices have picked up. The tide has turned, the prevailing feeling has been reversed, and where gloom existed a week ago there are now visible signs of cheerfulness, and as far as can be judged from present appearances, there seems little or nothing to prevent further advances being made.

IRON.—This market remains quiet, and although manufactured is in some cases rather cheaper, yet there is no very material change in prices generally, then we was the search of the prices of the produced by solved to the combination of the prices of the produced by solved to the combination of the prices of the produced by solved.

in some cases rather cheaper, yet there is no very material change in prices generally, there merely being more desire evinced by sellers to accept orders at slight concessions rather than let them pass by

in some cases rather cheaper, yet there is no very material change in prices generally, there merely being more desire evinced by sellers to accept orders at slight concessions rather than let them pass by unexecuted, as old orders have now in great measure been worked off. However, the state of the trade in the manufacturing centres, taken on the whole, is according to advices not bad, but the reverse. It is true that there is not quite so much activity as a little while back; nevertheless, most of the milis are fairly well employed, and sellers do not solicit orders at any great reduction in prices. It is satisfactory to note that the Glasgow Shipment continue on a fairly large scale, and compare very well with those for the same time of any previous year for some time pare very well with those for the same time of any previous year for some time pare very well with those for the same time of any previous year for some time pare very well with those for the same time of any previous year for some time pare very well with those for the same time of any previous year for some time pare very well with the continued any the part of the part o

riation for any brand; nematites, nowever, on the contrary, do not appear to eet with so good an enquiry, and are offering at cheaper rates. TIN.—This market has been a little unsettled owing, perhaps, more This.—This market has been a little unsettled owing, perhaps, more particularly to its speculative nature than to any other cause, and at the early part of the week it appeared as though operators for the fall were going to carry the market in their favour, and for the first three days of the week prices continued to recede almost without check; but yesterday, however, the market speedily recovered, and prices regained all they had lost in the fore part of the week. It is very difficult to foresee the future of this market, although at the same time it appears very unlikely that prices will show any material reduction, for holders maintain the market with considerable firmness, even when the legitimate demand is somewhat quiet. For instance, the deliveries last month showed a falling off compared with the previous mouth, but this falled to produce any detrimental influence upon prices, and as the visible stock keeps light and seemingly easily managed holders are not likely to force sales to any extent, while it is not at all improbable but that they will be demanding further advanced rates as times progress, and more particularly if the regular demand increases. A sale is announced for the 30th inst. they will be demanding further advanced rate as times progress, and more particularly if the regular demand increases. A sale is announced for the 20th inst. at Amsterdam, when 217,000 slabs Banca will be offered and 20,000 slabs Billiton.

Spelter.—There has been more business doing this week, but prices remain at 16t. 15s. to 17t. for ordinary, and 17t. 5s. to 17t. 7s. 6d. for special brands.

for special brands.

LEAD continues quiet, and manufactured is very difficult of sale, more especially in the North. The quotations are 14l. 5s. to 14l. 10s. for Spanish, and 14l. 10s. to 14l. 10s. for English.

STEEL.—There is not very much business doing, and prices, although for the most part fairly steady, show at times symptoms of case.

TIN-PLATES .- The market keeps very quiet, and prices continue to tend in buyers' favour.

QUICKSILVER.—The Board of Trade Returns for February give | The export during February | 1881 | 1882 | 1881 | 1882 | 1881 | 1882 | 1881 | 1882 | 1881 | 1882 | 1881 | 1882 | 1881 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 | 1882 |

1881, but is still small, and the accumulation of stock continues. The importers of Spanish refuse offers under 6l., but sales at this can be but insignificant. A fair volume of business is reported from

increase of water, which the agents hope soon to remedy, the 22 and 225 levels have not been prosecuted. The 215 has been extended 16 fms., making (0 fms. from shaft, and 25 east of new shaft. The lode in the end is worth 501, per fathom. Drakewalls, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

16 fms., making (0 fms. from shaft, and 25 east of new shaft. The lode in the end is worth 50%. per fathom. Drakewalls, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{4}\$; Kit Hill, \$\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; New Trumpet, \$1\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; The variance, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{4}\$; Kit Hill, \$\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; New Trumpet, \$1\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; The variance, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; West Godolphin, \$2\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Wheal Coates, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Wheal Coates, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Standard, \$9\%\$. 18s.; average price of the ore sold, \$2\%\$. 18s. Bedford United, \$\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Carnarvon Copper, \$\frac{1}{4}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Devon Great Consols, \$6\frac{1}{2}\$ to 7; Devon United, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; South Devon United, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; South Copper, \$10s\$. to \$12s\$. 6d.; it is said that gold in paying quantities has been discovered in the copper ores of this mine. Wheal Crebs, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$; at the meeting, full particulars of which will be found in another column, the accounts showed a profit on four months working of 719%. 18s. 6d., and a dividend of 1s. per share (600%) was declared. The copper ores sold realised 2508%. 19s. 2d.; mundie, 17d. The cash balance in hand was 476%. 8s. 8d.; assets over liabilities, 1595%. 16s. 11d. The report, which was very favourable, showed that the profits of the mine had increased since the last meeting, and that the agent hopes to sample 800 tons of copper ore and 150 tons that the agent hopes to sample 800 tons of copper ore and 130 tons of mundic for the next four months.

Gunnislake (Clitters), 2½ to 3; at the meeting the accounts showe

that the agent hopes to sample 800 tons of copper ore and 130 was of mundic for the next four months.

Gunnislake (Clitters), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 3; at the meeting the accounts showed copper ore sales to Jan. 19, 881 tons, 60601. 11s. 6d.; costs to end at Dec., 51451. 12s. 9d. A dividend of 2s. per share (9831.) was declared. The accounts included new machinery, 4301. 13s. 5d. 46d. Incard, 4 to 4\(\frac{1}{2}\); the sale of ore on Thursday, 610 tons, realised 17s. Devon Friendship, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); the sale of ore on Thursday, 610 tons, realised 17s. Devon Friendship, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); the sale of ore on Thursday, 610 tons, realised 17s. Devon Friendship, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); the sale of ore on Thursday, 610 tons, realised 17s. \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); the sale of ore on Thursday, 610 tons, realised 17s. \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); the sale of ore on Thursday, 610 tons, realised 17s. \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); the sale of ore on Thursday, 610 tons, realised 17s. \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); another tin lode has been discovered and good work being broken. Mona, 6 to 7; Mona Consols, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); to \(\frac{1}{2}\); monthly to the same, and business in lead shares in very restricted. Van, 7 to 7\(\frac{1}{2}\); Great Laxey, 17 to 18; Homa Gravels, 9 to 9\(\frac{1}{2}\); Tankerville Consols, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); to \(\frac{1}{2}\); D'Eresby Mountain, 1 to 2; the lode here continues rich. North Herodsfoot, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); the very consols and Glyn, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\); to \(\frac{1}{2

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange co manimate at the beginning of the week, but has since shown a marked improvement in activity; the securities dealt in, however, are chiefly foreign, and prices remain without material alteration. The lowering of the Bank rate from 5 to 4 per cent. will, it is because of the state of the stat The lowering of the Bank rate from 5 to 4 per cent, will, it is be lieved, have a favourable effect among promoters, by enabling them to raise capital with greater facility. As a consequence, several not enter, rises are said to be ready for launching next week, including the Universal Minerals Reduction and Amalgamating Company, the Triversal which the company propose to develope be realise, and the process which the company propose to develope be realise, many engaged in operating mines will have cause to congratulate themselves as much as the shareholders in the reduction scheme. The tin standards have been reduced 2l. per ton, making the standard 105l. for common and 106l. for refined—still excellent prices and other metals are somewhat dull; but as a set off, and by say of encouragement, several satisfactory dividends have been an nounced. The Cape Copper Company has declared its usual 1l. per share (57 per cent. per annum) dividend for the quarter; the Limster has declared 2s. per share for the six months; the Fortuna 1s. 10l. per share, and the Alamillos 1s. 8d. per share, both for the same period; these give respectively 6\(^2_3\), 9\(^2_3\), and 8\(^4_3\) per cent. per annum. All four of these dividends are payable, free of income tax, of March 25. The Marbella Iron Ore Company has declared a dividend of 10s. per share; the Wheal Crebor a dividend of 1s. per share; the Lisburne Mines Company a dividend of 1l. per share. The marking the standard of 1l. cach, has been brought forward, in conformity with a resolution passed at a private meeting of shareholders of the Noveau Monde Company, held on Jan. 14, when it was unanimosty reveau Monde Company, held on Jan. 14, when it was unanimosty reveau Monde Company, held on Jan. 14, when it was unanimosty reveau Monde Company, held on Jan. 14, when it was unanimosty reveau Monde Company, held on Jan. 14, when it was unanimosty reveau Monde Company, held on Jan. 14, when it was unanimosty reveau Monde Company, held on Jan. 14, when it was unanimosty reveau Monde

will be found in another column, states that the company is formed to the purpose of purchasing and working the well-known antimony mine of La Prata, which is situate in the district of Evora, province of Jenneto (La Prata, which is situate in the district of Evora, province of Jenneto (La Prata, which is situate in the district of Evora, province of Jenneto (La Prata, which is situate in the district of Evora, province of Jenneto (La Prata, which is situate in the district of Evora, province of Jenneto (La Prata, which is situate in the district of Evora, province of Jenneto (La Prata, which is situate in the district of Evora, province of Jenneto (La Prata, which is situate). The mine of the most productive mineral deposits in Jenneto, if not in considered of the most productive mineral deposits in Jenneto, if not in mineral position is the state of the mineral deposits in Jenneto, if not in mineral position is the state of the mineral deposits in Jenneto, if not in mineral position is the state of the mineral deposits in Jenneto, if not in the prospectus is the state of Jenneto, in the propectus it is possible to the mineral deposits, and in the prospectus it is possible to the mineral deposits, and conspicuous among its many rich use of the Roman Gravels Roman Grave

will be more fully referred to.

The New Emma Silver Mining Company will be prepared to issue the share certificates in exchange for the Old Emma Silver Mining

the share certificates in exchange for the Ord Emma Silver Billing Company on March 20.

Devon Great Consols, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$; there is a very fine lode in the 137 fm. level east, and looks as if an important discovery is not far distant. The month's sampling of copper ore is a good one, both in quantity and quality—1028 tons.

Devon Great United, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; the various operations, both

between the best of the best o

column will show the good progress being made.

Kit Hill, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; the agents state that the driving of the tunnel is going on well and in a good channel of mineral bearing

South Wheal Frances, 14½ to 15; the operations are being pushed forward vigorously, and the tin sales will be increased.

West Wheal Seton advanced to 27½ to 32½; the important discovery announced of a lode of tin in Michell's shaft, worth 80ℓ. per fathom, has caused renewed hope that this mine is likely to become a great prize in Camborne or Dolcoath district.

agreat prize in Camborne of Dolcoath district.
South Devon United, 1 to 1½; the lode in the 110 fm. level is epening out well, worth 251 to 301 per fathom. The applications for shares of the new capital, it is stated, are being made by many shareholders for four or five times the amount they are entitled to

cording to their pro rata interests.

Richmond, 10½ to 11; the usual telegram from the mine at Eureka, Nevada, states that the week's run was \$25,000, from 485 tons of ore, Nevaida, states that the week's run was \$25,000, from 485 tons of ore, with one furnace. During the week the refinery produced doré bars to the value of \$19,000. The superintendent's weekly report for Feb. 13 states that the 200 rise, near the shaft, has been advanced 22 ft. in ledge matter and low grade ore, and somewhat improved during the week. There is no noticeable change in any of the workings since my last report, excepting the 205 size.

Recent news from Rico Colorado has attracted renewed atttention to the district. The Dolores News of Feb. 18 says that the actual result obtained from the stuff from the new strike in the Belzoria was 1001 ozs. of silver and 39 ozs. of gold. The discovery of this was 1001 ozs, of silver and 39 ozs, of gold. The discovery of this mine we predict will greatly enhance the value of the Puzzler, which is the property of the Rico Silver Mining Company. The diagonal lode on the Puzzler has every appearance of being an extension of the lead in which the recent strike was made, and the surface mineral of the two claims is very similar. If the Belzoria vein is again encountered in the Puzzler claim the company spoken of is to be congratulated. It appears that at the Belzoria the discovery was made in the tunnel at 80 yards from surface. The character of the ore, writes a correspondent connected with the Rico Silver Mining Company, is quarts, with grey copper and blackly sulphurets, similar to the same I showed in London from the Puzzler, but much richer in gold and silver thad any we have found in the Puzzler so far. Our highest assay has been 334 ozs. of silver, and 15 oz. in gold.

La Plata, 2 to 2½ x. d.; a circular has been issued by the London Registrar, explaining the constitution of the company. It appears that it is equivalent to an English limited liability concern, the shares being non-assessable; or, as it would be designated in this country, fully paid and not liable for calls. The smelting statement for the week ended March 4 showed that the ore purchased was 746 tons. They smelted 849 tons, and produced 22,101 ozs. silver and 142 tons lead. The silver-lead bars consigned to the refiners were

142 tons lead. The silver-lead bar's consigned to the refiners were 143 tons, worth 7916L.

Yuba River, par to a prem.; late advices from the mine state that the weather was clearing, so that no doubt washing will be quickly resumed, if it has not already begun again.

Birdseye Creek, 1½ to 1½; the superintendent advises that the next clean up will be made on the 30th inst. The bad weather and heavy snow have prevented washing of late.

Michiptoten, 1 to 1½; at the extraordinary general meeting held to-day, under the presidency of Mr. W. Fraser Rac, the resolution passed on Feb. 21 altering the Memorandum and Articles of Association was confirmed nem. con.

Cation was confirmed nem. con.

Hornachos, 10 to 101; the latest advices from the mines include a the traces of the latest advices from the mines included telegram on Feb. 28, stating that 19½ tons silver-lead had been shipped from Lisbon, valued at about 550l.; a letter dated Feb. 25, announcing 24 tons forwarded to Lisbon on Feb. 21 for shipment, announcing 24 tons forwarded to Lisbon on Feb. 21 for snipment, valued at about 670l.; a telegram dated March 1, reporting 16 tons ready for forwarding at the Afortunada Mine, valued at about 480l.; and a telegram dated March 1, reporting 30 tons in course of dressing at the Descuidada Mine, valued at about 800l. On Thursday the

ing at the Descuidada Mine, valued at about 800?. On Thursday the first of the parcels referred to above was duly received in London. In Lead Mine shares there has been practically nothing doing, and prices are quite nominal. Van, 7 to 7½; it is reported that the new lode at Van Hill is presenting a very encouraging appearance. No change elsewhere since the monthly report last week.

Earl Poulett, Mr. John S. Barton, and the secretary of the company have been appointed by the Court of Chancery official liquidators of the German Date Coffee Company.

The Cattle Ranche and Land Company will close their lists of application for shares on Monday for London and the day following for the country.

The gross traffic receipts of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Railroad Company for the month of January amount to \$409,058, against \$431,348 last year. The net earnings, after deducting all charges, rents, &c., amount to \$358, against \$351,35 last year, showing a decrease of \$37,767.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 860 tons of ore, of 5\frac{5}{2} average produce, and containing 48 tons 11 cwts. of fine copper, were sold for 2485l. 16s. 6d., being 2l. 18s. per ton of ore; 10s. 3d. per unit, or 5ll. 4s. per ton of fine copper in the ore, and an average standard of 99l. 18s. Subjoined are the particulars of the two last sales:—

Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Per ton. Per unit. Ore copper. Date. Tons. Studjoined are the particulars of the two last sales.—Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Per ton. Per unit. Ore copper. Peb. 23 2670... £101 12 0... 5½ ... £2 17 0... 10s. 44... £51 12 0... Mar. 9 880... 918 0... 6½ ... £2 18 0... 10 3 3... 51 4 6 Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 5s., and in the price per ton of ore about 34.

GAS SHARES.—The principal business in these shares, according to this evening's report of Messrs. W. L. Webb and Co., of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, has been—Bahia (Limited), 18 to 18½; Bombay (Limited), 15; British, 23½; Beueno Ayres, New (Limited), 7½ to 8½; Commercial, 16½; Continental Union, 24½; to 24½; Gas Light and Coke, A (ordinary), 4pcr cent. debenture stock, 102 ex div.; ditto, 4½ per cent. debenture stock, 102 ex div.; ditto, 4½ per cent. debenture stock, 102 ex div.; ditto, 4½ per cent. debenture stock, 102 ex div.; ditto, 4½ per cent. debenture stock, 102 ex div.; ditto, 4½ per cent. debenture stock, 102 ex div.; ditto, 4½ per cent. debenture stock, 102 ex div.; ditto, 4½ per cent. debenture stock, 102 ex div.; ditto, 4½ per cent. debenture stock, 102 ex div.; ditto, 4½; per gold titto, 6, 167½ to 170. Sanctino, 24½; to 24½; South Metropolitan, A. 197 to 199; ditto, 8, 167½ to 170. Gas stocks at cady, but little doing. For closing price, see list on the last page 1 beautiful control of Journal steady, but little doing.

INSURANCE SHARES have, according to this evening's report of Meass, W. L. WEBB and Co., of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, been leak in as follows:—Alliance British and Foreign, 38% to 37%; City of London Berne, 63; Commercial Union, 25 to 24%; Employers' Liability Association (Limited), 1½; to 1½; City of London Marine Corporation (Limited), 1½; Corporation (Limited), 2½; Fire Insurance Association (Limited), 3½ to 3½; Sorth British and Mercantile, 65% to 68%; Pelican, 62½; Royal Exchange, 530 to 437; Standard Fire Office (Limited), 3½; Universal Marine (Limited), 53; ansurances little doing, and without change. For closing prices see list on the Tagge of Journal. Messrs. W. dealt in as ! Pire (Limit

TRAMWAYS.—The closing prices of this evening, as quoted by Mr.

India.

Messrs. FRY, JAMES, and Co.—Copper has been without animation, but a moderate amount of business has been doing in some kinds. Chilian has fluctuated fully 25s, per ton, and is to-day at about the same price as ruled a fortnight ago; the daily business has been mostly confined to this description. A firm tone prevails to-day. Iron has been heavy since our last, Scotch pig touching as low as 47s. 1d. cash, but is to-day 48s. 3d. per ton cash for g.m.b. Tin has fluctuated rather severely, having been dealt in at 1121. 10s., and 1091. 10s. for 14 days cash. It is to-day at 110. 15s. to 111f. 5s. per ton for fine foreign, and a better tone prevails. Lead is inactive, but steady in value. Spelter duil of sile, and prices are fully 10s. a ton lower. Tin plates are sluggish, and some makers are very low in orders.

The tin standards have been reduced 2s., the standards now being

common 1051.; refined 1061. The Right Hon. Earl Poulett, Mr. John S. Barton, and the secreary of the company have been appointed official liquidators of the German Date office Company (Limited). Wr. James Waddell has been appointed official liquidator of the

London and Provincial Traders' Wholesale Stores (Limited).

GOLD COAST MINING COMPANY .- It is rumoured that the directors of this company have recently secured an acquisition which at least doubles the value of their already rich property.

BRATSBERG.—The manager's monthly report states that there are good improvements since last month. No. 2 adit has been driven through a lode varying from 2 to 6 tons of ore per fathom, and in the and the stopes 18l. per fathom. The rise in this adit is worth 24l., and the stopes 18l. per fathom. In the No. 3 adit there is a fine lode worth 24l. per fathom, the stopes 12l. The stopes east of York's shaft are valued at 15l., and west at 12l. per fathom. The 25, east of Murchison's shaft, is worth 9l., and west 18l. per fathom, and the stopes here 12l. The surface work is progressing satisfactorily. The have completed a dam for the turbine and expect to torily. The have completed a dam for the turbine, and expect to finish the water-course this month.

RUBY AND DUNDERBERG.—The week's telegram to the directors confirms various rumours current at the end of last week of a strike of ore in the Dunderberg Mine of considerable magnitude. From the official message it will appear that an ore chamber—an entirely new feature in the Dunderberg Mine—has been discovered in the 700 ft. level, which can be seen 40 ft. deep. The other dimensions have not yet been ascertained. It is said that it is one of the most important strikes ever made in the Eureka district. The weekly report given in another column shows a decided improvement in some parts of the mine. some parts of the mine.

EUREKA NEVADA SILVER.—The general appearances of this mine (Bald Eagle) are satisfactory. The drift on 150 ft. level has been advanced 16 ft. in hard rock, while a old winze in this level has been discovered sinking in low grade ore and iron, with favourable indications for ore, The usual shipments have been made from

FRONTING AND BOLIVIA .- At a special meeting of the share holders held at the office of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday, the resolution to create an additional 12,000 shares at par was unanimously agreed to.

LAKE SUPERIOR NATIVE COPPER COMPANY.—A despatch from Montreal with advices from Mr. E. D. Ingall up to Feb. 27 states that the level in No. 1 shaft has been driven 15 ft. through ground, showing good copper rock for stamping. In driving cross-cut in No. 2 shaft another vein carrying rich copper glance has been cut.

THE PLACERVILLE GOLD QUARTZ MINE was never in so good a condition or looked as encouraging as it does now. They have run back upon the ore body passed through several months ago in the shaft, which we noted at the time as being exceedingly rich, and find a strong permanent ledge of rich ore, as the clean-up last Monday testifies. Ten stamps are to be added to the 20 already in. Λ bright future for this mine is now beyond doubt assured.

— The El Vorado County Republican, Feb. 9

DEVON FRIENDSHIP .- A full report from the resident agents will be found in the usual column. The 30 west is worth 5 tons of arsenical mundic; the rise above this level 2½ tons of good or areenical mundic; the rise above this level 24 tons of good copper ore and 5 tons of arsenical mundic; the 12 west is worth full 6 tons of arsenical mundic, and when these points are communicated a good extent of valuable arsenic and copper ground will be available for stoping. The adit end produces 4 tons of arsenical mundic, No. 1 stope 7 tons, and No. 2 stope full 5 tons per fathom. Bennett's shaft is drained 6 fms. below the 30, and they expect to be at the 45 in a few days.

BEDFORD UNITED .- They have had a good discovery here during the past week, the 30 east on the bridge lode having come into a course of ore valued at 201. per fathom. All the ends are looking well and promising for further improvement.

MOUNT CARBIS.—It would appear that they have only just struck into the main part of the great lode, which seems now to be standing all behind the bottom level. Some of the richest tinstones I have ever seen from this or any other district have been broken from this discovery last week. There is a fine piece of mineral ground here, and if the lode only continues as at present this will soon be one of the dividend mines of Cornwall.

EAST ROMAN GRAVELS.—This mine continues to look exceedingly well. The stope in 109 is worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons of lead ore per fathom, the 97 $1\frac{1}{4}$ ton, and new winze below the 86 $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fathom. They sample 40 tons of lead ore for the month

The secretary of the United Van Consols and Glyn Lead Mining Company informs us that applications for the 2707 preference shares lately offered at par to the shareholders of this company exceeded the number of shares to be allotted, and the board of directors on Thursday allotted the whole of such shares according to date of application.

TO ENGLISH MEN MINING IN AMERICA.

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E NGLISH CAPITALIST wishing a CORRECT REPORT on the SILVER MINES of COLORADO will do well to apply to-Capt. DANIEL ROBERTS, Georgetown, Colorado.

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TO INVESTORS.

THE RICO SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO has made substantial progress during the past year. It is engaged in a plain, carefully-managed, business-like Mining Enterprise, affording the opportunity for really immense dividends.

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chester, and Chicago.

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BY RICHARD MEADE. Assistant Keeper of Mining Records.

CROSBY LOCKWOOD and Co., 7, Stationers' Hall Court, London, E.C.

Motices to Correspondents

"." Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numb during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal shot be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

PAYMENT OF CALLS.—" Bitten" asks if he be obliged to pay any call made by a company when it is known both from private correspondence and published statements to be a swindle, and what can be done to recover the money already paid?——The subject is one upon which an opinion would be dangerous, and "Bitten" should consult his solicitor, and be more cautious in the future.

ZINC PURCHASERS—"W. B." (Keswick).—The names mentioned—Messrs. Hughes and Co. and J. F. Kinnuel—do not appear in the list of smelters and ore purchasers, and are, therefore, probably very small buyers, or have just recently commenced business.

PURPLE ORE.—Can any of your readers tell me what Purple Ore is? I have an enquiry for this, but am not familiar to the mineral.—A. TREGAY: Rocke.

Cornecut.

Received,—"D. C. D.": Next week—"P. N."—"Agent" (Montrose): The Lectures will be resumed in next week's Journal—F. M. F. Cazin (New York)—"A. R." (Cambridge)—"Shareholder" (Olathe)—"W. S." (Oldham)—"Shareholder" (Cambridae)—"J. E. F." (Denver)—"D. F. T."—"S. C. C."—"Shareholder": As the statements to which your corrections refer did not appear in the Journal the publication of your communication is not necessary—"W. E."

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 11, 1882.

MINING EXPLOSIONS, AND SUDDEN OUTBURSTS OF GAS. For the first time we have recorded the verdict that an explosion,

rot the first time we have recorded the vertice that an explosion, involving a serious loss of life, resulted from a sudden outburst of gas. This was the opinion lately given by the jury empannelled to enquire into the explosion which took place at the Abram Colliery, Wigan, in December last, by which 48 persons were killed. Shortly after the occurrence we drew attention to the fact that the key for locking and unlocking the lamps during the night was kept hanging on a nail near to the hangers on at the bottom of the shaft, so that locking and unlocking the lamps during the hight was kept hanging on a nail near to the hangers-on at the bottom of the shaft, so that the men could reach it down and use it as they pleased, and that a lamp might be open in any part of the works unknown to the person in charge. This we are glad to find was not overlooked by the jury, who in their verdict state, "We are also of opinion that there has been great laxity of discipline in the re-lighting and the re-locking of the lamps, and we would recommend that the key be not accessible only through the fireman, or some duly appointed person." We are, of course, still of opinion that a lamp was the principal cause of the explosion, and that one must have been either open or defective, although, as suggested at the enquiry, the flame might have been driven through a good lamp, owing to the strong current of air. Mr. Bryham indeed gave it as his opinion that the ignition was caused by the current of air driving the flame through the gauze, as the velocity of the air would probably be increased by a person carrying a lamp and running in the direction the current was coming from. Mr. Greenwell, another eminent engineer who was examined, said he never saw such a quantity of air in his life in proportion to the workings as in the Abram Pit, and he had been acquainted with collieries in all parts of the kingdom for the last 43 years, and if there had been less air it might not have passed through the Davy with collieries in all parts of the kingdom for the last 43 years, and if there had been less air it might not have passed through the Davy lamp. Even in this event there must have been an explosive mixture which one would think was almost impossible with such a particularly strong current of air, for the complaint generally has been of a deficiency of air to dilute the gas to a harmless point. But in this instance there was a superabundance, for the ventilation of the mine according to the measurement, gave 1000 ft. per minute for each person underground. Admitting that there was a sudden outburst—and there is no possible means of preventing such—the current of air one would have thought would have mixed with it to such an extent as to destroy its explosive character, but it would appear as if the air would have thought would have mixed with it to such an extent as to destroy its explosive character, but it would appear as if the air did not go to the far end where working was going on, or at least to some point where there was a considerable quantity of gas. It is not often that we hear of there being too much ventilation in a mine, although we quite agree with Mr. Greenwell that there may be over-ventilation as well as under-ventilation, but between the two we certainly prefer the former. But at the same time such a large volume of air as stated should have been sufficient to overcome even a vast body of gas, the result of a sudden discharge from bottom or roof. Outbursts of gas have been of more frequent occurrence in the West Riding of Yorkshire than in any part of the kingdom, and where they have taken place there the complaint has been that the quanties have been such as to paralyse for a time every agency of the work series restricted. most active ventilation, deligning the mine with the most serious danger. Yet owing to ordinary precautions consisting of a plentiful supply of air and great care with respect to the lamps they have all been successfully overcome without any loss of life or even injury to any of the workpeople. At one colliery where an outburst took place the air was rendered explosive when the volume of ssing through the workings could not have been less than 2 2,000 cubic feet per minute. Every light was put out as the explosive atmosphere came in contact with them, and the men from a considerable distance worked their way to the bottom of the downcast shaft. Here the fact of the lamps being in good condition prevented an explosion. But these outbursts are generally preceded by a rumbling noise, and sometimes by a startling report resembling the a rumbling noise, and sometimes by a starting report resembling the discharging of a cannon. At the same place there was another outburst which caused the gas to extend over an area of half an acre of working, forcing back the in-take air, which was passing at the rate of 18,000 cubic feet. per minute. In this instance there was a rumbling noise for two hours, followed by a sound like the discharging of a gun; then came the rush of gas. A great many similar cases could be advanced, so far as the West Riding of Yorkshire is concerned, where some of the heaviest outbursts of gas recorded have taken place, but none of them have been attended with loss of life, although the gas has been known to escape for days and weeks in succession. Much, therefore, has depended upon the larges and succession. Much, therefore, has depended upon the lamps, and ties of coal, giving the same products, such as gas tar, from which these having been good, no one was injured from any of the outparaffin and so many other things are obtainable, as well as a large

bursts. It appears that Davy lamps were used at the Abram Colliery at the time of the explosion, and if these were in a perfect state there would have been indications before the sad occurrence state there would have been indications before the sad occurrence took place. In a Davy lamp if the gas is in the proportion of one-twelfth the cylinder of metallic gauze will be filled with a blue flame, in the middle of which will be seen the flame of the lamp. If the gas form a greater proportion of the mixture, say one-sixth or one-eighth of the total volume, the Davy is filled with a bright flame, in the middle of which the flame of the lamp disappears and the gauze rapidly becomes red hot, but it is always dangerous to continue in a place when the cylinder of the Davy is filled with flame, because any violent agitation of the lamp, or of the air surrounding it caused by any quick movement of the workman, or by a fall of stone, might chance to cause the flame to pass through the gauze, so communicate with the external atmosphere and lead to an explosion. Though when the Davy is filled with flame a workman of any experience would retire slowly to the bottom of the shaft, or at least get where the atmosphere was better, and in doing so would place the lamp under his jacket, or in some other way protect it from any curlamp under his jacket, or in some other way protect it from any cur-rent of air. It will, therefore, be seen that the lamp in use at the Abram Colliery would give indications of the presence of fire-damp before it had accumulated in sufficient quantities as to render the atmosphere explosive. There has been a good deal of discussion as o which is the best safety lamp for mines giving off a good deal of o which is the best safety lamp for mines giving off a good deal of gas, and as a consequence opinions vary a great deal on the subject. At the enquiry relative to the Abram explosion our friend Mr. Higson said he had 3000 Mueseler lamps under his control (these being of the patent "Protector" type) and had never known one to fail. In other districts the Davy is the favourite, as it evidently was at the place where the explosion took place, and it is undoubtedly a good lamp. In South Yorkshire, however, where the sudden outbursts of gas have been the most frequent, the Stephenson is the lamp which the men consider the safest, and it has certainly done them good service, for it has saved many lives, for it is quickly exthem good service, for it has saved many lives, for it is quickly ex-tinguished when in an explosive mixture or shortly before it is formed, and when that takes place the miner knows it is time for him to be near the bottom of the shaft. The Clanny lamp is con-sidered by the Royal Commission on Mines to be a good and reliable one, and there are several others that have their advocates and ad-mirers. But the great thing after all is as to whether all of these But the great thing after all is as to whether all of these lamps when given out are really without blemish or defect, and it is to be feared that a great many of them are not. Mr. T. W. EMBLETON, the well-known Yorkshire mining engineer, who, as we have shown on a previous occasion, pointed out the only means for testing lamps by placing them in a bath of gas, informs us that from the many experiments he made they went to show that the rigid inspection of safety lamps was of no use, and that they ought to be tested in gas before they were used in a pit. The lamps he had experimented on were examined by practical men, and no one was able to point out a defect, but so soon as the experiments were made the defeed out a defect, but so soon as the experiments were made the defect was apparent, and if those lamps had been taken down a pit and had come in contact with gas there would have been an explosion. A come in contact with gas there would have been an explosion. A defective lamp, therefore, in the event of a sudden outburst of gas would act in the same way as a match ignited would do to gunpowder. A sudden outburst may come from a fissure in the roof, and after the explosion at the Abram Colliery a crack was found in the roof caused by a settlement, and no doubt from this issued a good deal of gas, but as a rule where these have taken place they have generally been carried away by the current. The most serious of outbursts are those that have come from the floor, and some of these have sent out large quantities of gas for weeks, and bore-holes have been put down to give the gas an outlet. At the Abram Colliery the been put down to give the gas an outlet. At the Abram Colliery the probability in our opinion is that, admitting a sudden outbreak of gas, there was a defective lamp in the hands of one of the persons, and that this led to the explosion. We should, therefore, urge upon managers once more the imperative necessity of having all almps put in a bath of gas as the only reliable test.

With regard to naked lights and explosions it may be remarked that, unlike the mine managers of Lancashire and other districts, who try to get the most reliable safety lamp, many of those in South Wales and Monmouthshire prefer the naked light, and it is this prereference that has led to so many disastrous explosions in those districts where the mines give off a great deal of gas. One gentleman connected with the largest pits in South Wales publicly based his preference for open lights on the fact, as he stated, that safety lamps injured the eyesight of the miners, while the naked light did not. Naked lights appear to have been again accountable for the explosion which teck place on the 27th lift at Blains, when five man were which took place on the 27th ult. at Blaina, when five men were killed in consequence. A fire trier with a lamp went to examine some of the working places to see that they were free from gas, and with him were four repairers with open lights, the mine, as is so frequently the case with respect to those where an explosion has taken place, being considered an exceptionally safe one owing to the good ventilation. An accumulation of cas, however, had taken place, and place, being considered an exceptionally safe one owing to the good ventilation. An accumulation of gas, however, had taken place, and this coming in contact with one of the naked lights led to an explosion, killing the fire-trier and the four men as well. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally killed;" but as the fireman had acted contrary to rule the jury considered he was censurable. The question may well be asked, How long will the use of naked lights be tolerated in the most fiery mining districts in the kingdom? These mines, as well as others, are liable at any time to a sudden outburst of gas, and it is appalling to think of the consequences were one to take place when all the men were at work in one of them and carryling naked lights about with them. ing naked lights about with them.

UTILISATION OF THE REFUSE OF MINES.

There is good ground for believing that a large per centage of what may be termed refuse brought out of mines in raising the minerals or metals could be converted into profitable material, and which would have the effect of keeping the surface from being encumbered with the most unsightly deposits. The Wombwell Main Colliery with the most unsightly deposits. The Wombwell Main Collicry Company, we are told by a contemporary, have succeeded in extracting gas oil from shale taken from coal at the pit bank, and are now lighting up part of the surface premises with it. The experiments, it is also stated, are being watched with interest by other colliery firms in the same district. This is all very well so far as it goes, for it is well known that shale contains a considerable quantity of oil, and at West Ardsley, near Leeds, machinery for its extraction, with tanks, have long been in operation, and large quantities of oil obtained. At the same place also bricks are made from the refuse, and of excellent quality. At several mines in different parts of the country brick making machines are part of the plant, and some of these are capable of turning out from 10,000 to 12,000 a-day. Yet at many mines thousands of ordinary bricks are bought for the necessary underground work, whilst hundreds of tons of debris, which cessary underground work, whilst hundreds of tons of debris, which could be easily ground up and made into good bricks, is left on the surface, occupying ground that could be made valuable. The stuff brought out of most mines has some properties that could be profitably utilised, even the crystal ine slates and schists of the Devonian system, so rich in minerals. At some places the refuse is now ground up into fine cement, suitable for almost any purpose. Were every mine of any size to have a brick making and grinding machine the advantage would soon be apparent in a considerable saving in the working cost. The collitic rocks in particular, in connection with which such wast quantities of ironstone are now raised, have also machine the colling that the support of the which such vast quantities of ironstone are now raised, have also material connected with them that would pay for selecting. In the lower colites of Oxfordshire—where, as we have shown, large deposits of fine iron ore are now being worked-as well as in some of the adjoining counties, there is cornbrash marble, Bradford clay, slate, and fuller's earth; yet, with the exception of the latter, no attention earth; yet, with the exception of the latter, no attention is paid to them. Again, in the upper colites, there is not only the finer Portland stone now being extensively worked, but another valuable product called Kimmeridge clay. The area of ground over which this deposit extends is not defined, but as it appears to be a true member of the upper colite it should cover a large area. clay is an argillaceous deposit, and in many places has been found several hundreds of feet thick, and with many typical fossils. It is a sort of bituminous shale, and contains in a high degree the proper-

quantity of illuminating gas. Indeed, from a ton of it upwards of 9000 ft. of tolerably good gas has been obtained. But no one 000 ft. of tolerably good gas has been obtained. Due no one, we believe, has ever heard much of it away from Kimmeridge Bay, where it has been extensively worked. Then there are the Oxford believe, has ever heard much of it away from Kimmeridge Bay, where it has been extensively worked. Then there are the Oxford clays, to which belong we believe the well known lithographic stone of Solenhofen, in Bavaria. From what we have stated it will be evident that a great deal of what is looked upon as waste, and occupies valuable ground at most of our mines, can be turned to profit with no great outlay at the first. Having directed attention to the matter in the interest of mineowners, the latter no doubt—or some of them at least—will take it into consideration, and find means to carry out our suggestions by utilising the waste material which cumbers the our suggestions by utilising the waste material which cumbers the surface, and by so doing put money in their pocket.

STEEL RAILS IN AMERICA

A remarkable instance of the valuable aid which steel rails have afforded to American railroad companies in the important particular of a reduction of working expenses is presented in the case of the Illinois Central. The Illinois Central is one of the most respectable and best managed railroad undertakings of the United States. There almost appears to us to be, indeed, something English in the syste. and best managed ratio at an extra large of the United States. They almost appears to us to be, indeed, something English in the syst matic care and painstaking attention brought to bear upon it. Durin the last three or four years the stockholders of the Illinois Central have the last three or four years the stockholders of the Illinois Central have been receiving very satisfactory dividends, and these dividends have been, to a very large extent, the result of the savings effected in the important items of maintenance of way, maintenance of equipment, and claims and damages arising out of accidents. These three items amounted in the five years ending with 1870 inclusive to \$12,575,551, while in the five years ending with 1880 inclusive they were reduced to \$6,924,988, showing an average saving for the last five years of \$1,130,113, or \$5,650,566 in the whole five years. This important saving has been very largely attributable to the introduction of steel rails, which have not only reduced the expense of maintaining personals. to \$0,924,988, showing an average saving for the last live years of \$1,130,113, or \$5,650,566 in the whole five years. This important saving has been very largely attributable to the introduction of steel rails, which have not only reduced the expense of maintaining permanent way, but have also diminished the wear and tear of rolling stock and materially economised the annual outlay arising under the head of claims and damages in connection with accidents. The introduction of steel rails and the generally increased the net profits of the company during the last five years to the extent of 40 percent. This result could not have been attained but for the liberal expenditure made by the company to bring its system into first-class physical condition, so as to enable it to transact a large volume of business at the lowest possible rates. The full magnitude and importance of the reduction in the working expenses of the Illinois Central effected by a liberal employment of steel rails can scarcely be appreciated, even on an examination of the figures already given, unless we add a few further details by way of illustration and explanation. Thus, while the cost of maintaining permanent way, maintenance of equipment, and claims and damages was reduced in the five years ending with 1870, to the average extent of \$1,130,113 per annum, the company worked in the quinquennial period ending with 1880 an average of 1215 miles, while in the five years ending with 1880 was 40 per cent. more than the corresponding extent of line in operation did not exceed 937 miles. Similarly, the quantity of rolling stock maintained in the five years ending with 1880 was 40 per cent. more than the corresponding quantity of rolling stock maintained in the five years ending with 1880 was 40 per cent. more than the corresponding quantity of rolling stock maintained in the five years ending with 1870 inclusive. It would, then, not have been very surprising if the cost of maintaining permanent for the five years ending with 1880, as compared with th

If the cost of maintaining permanent way and rolling stock upon
the Illinois Central had considerably increased during the five years
ending with 1880, as compared with the corresponding expenditure
during the five years ending with 1870; and when we find that
instead of increasing, the outlay made under these heads was considerably reduced in the second period as compared with the first,
we can but be greatly struck with the enormous benefits which the
Illinois Central has derived from the free and intelligent use which
it has made of steel as opposed to iron rails.

We will put the matter in yet another light. In 1869 the Illinois
Central Railroad Company was working 937 miles of line, and in
that year the maintenance of permanent way cost the company
\$1,314,029. In 1879 the company worked 1215 miles of line, but the
outlay for permanent way maintenance did not exceed 8640,578.
The directors may well observe in their last report that this reduction shows that the most remunerative employment which can be
made of capital in connection with a railway is to thoroughly perfect its physical condition. While the details which we have just
summarised present, as we think our readers will admit, very great
interest in themselves, they are not without value in so far as they
bear on the future. The experience acquired by the Illinois Central
Railroad Campany in connection with steel rails is by no means a
solitary experience, but is the experience more or less of all the other
American railroad companies which have availed themselves of modern
and improved permanent way matteried. The results which American
railroad companies have attained in connection with the employ and improved permanent way matériel. The results which American railroad companies have attained in connection with the employment of steel rails have, indeed, been of the highest importance.

STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH IRON TRADE.

We have been favoured by the Secretary of the British Iron Trade sociation with the pamphlet of information issued to members in Association with the pamphlet of information issued to members in advance of the annual statistical report. It states that the production of pig-iron in the United Kingdom in 1881 has been 8,377,361 tons, being an increase of 655,531 tons, or 8-4 per cent., on the make of the previous year. This increase is the largest that has ever occurred in any one year except that of 1880, when the production of pig showed an advance of 1,712,399 tons, or 28-1 per cent., on that of 1879. The make for the last six months was 121,624 tons in excess of the first half of the year. There has been an increase of make in each of the principal districts excepting South Wales, Lincolnshire, and Shropshire. The most notable increase occurs in the West Camberland district, where the production is 290,510 tons; in excess of berland district, where the production is 220,510 tons in excess of that of the preceding twelve months. The make of spiegeleisen for the Bessemer process is largely increasing in the United Kingdom, and now amounts to nearly 100,000 tons per annum, of which the largest quantity is produced in South Wales. In that district one firm has three furnaces regularly engaged in making spiegeleisen during 1881. Nearly 3000 tons of charcoal iron are still made annually in the United Kingdom. There are six charcoal furnaces in existence, all of them belonging to one firm. Stocks are low.

The stocks of pig-iron held by makers and in warrant stores at the close of 1881 amounted to 1.738.625 tons, being an inverses of

the close of 1881 amounted to 1,736,262 tons, being an increase of 194,851 tons on those of the corresponding date in the previous year During the second half of the year stocks throughout the country were reduced in all the leading districts except Scotland. The greatest reduction occurred in the Cleveland district, where it amounted to 53,156 tons. In North Wales and Shropshire a triting increase occurred. The decrease amounted in Land tons, in Northamptonshire to 30,256 tons, in Derbyshire to 26,755 tons, and in West Cumberland to 17,200 tons.

The total consumption of pig-iron in 1881 is found to stand—Stocks at end of December, 1880, 1,541,411 tons; production in 1881, 8,377,364 tons=9,918,775 tons. Deduct stock at the end of December last 1,736,262 tons, leaving total consumption during last year 8,182,513 tons, being an increase of 522,536 tons on the consumption of pig-iron in the preceding year. The total stocks at end of December last were equal to 20 per cent. of the production of the year (an increase of 0.3 per cent. on the previous year), and to 21 per cent., or 11 weeks of the consumption of 1881. Within the last 20 years the make of pig-iron in the United Kingdom has more than doubled. In 1862 the total production was 3,943,469 tons; in 1872, 6,741,929 tons; and in 1875 it had fallen to 6,365,462 tons. In two subsequent years, 1878 and 1879, the make fell below this latter figure. Last year the production showed the enormous advance of 2,368,230 tons in 1879, the increase within two years being equal to the whole make of the country in 1850. The total consumption of pig-iron in 1881 is found to stand-ocks at end of December, 1880, 1,541,411 tons; production in 81, 8,377,364 tons=9,918,775 tons. Deduct stock at the end of the whole make of the country in 1850.

The total make of works engaged in or erected for the making of

pig-iron in the United Kingdom at the end of last year was 242, being a decline of five on the number at the same date in the preceding year. Of that number 183 were at work and 59 were altogether idle, being an increase of four and a decrease of nine respectively on the corresponding figures for Dec. 31, 1880. It may, moreover, be noted that the 28 works that were operative in the Cleveland district produced 32 per cent. of the total make of 1881. At the end of 1881 there were 18 less furnaces in blast than at the corresponding date of the preceding year. The reductions were—in Cleveland, 5; in West and South Yorkshire, 2; in Shropshire, 2; in South Wales, 3; and a few in other districts. On the other hand, in Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, Cumberland, Lancashire, and South Staffordshire the number of furnaces in blast has been increased, leaving the balance as above stated. ance as above stated.

lance as above stated.

The recently issued "Statistics of the Iron and Steel Production of the United States," compiled by Mr. J. M. Swank, for the tenth census of the United States, shows that the total number of pig-iron works in the United States is 490, or more than double the number in the United Kingdom. Each of the United States' works produced on an average, in 1880, 7827 tons of iron, against an average of 34,515 tons produced by the works in the United Kingdom during the rear 1881.

MINING AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

MINING AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

We have been favoured through the Japanese Legation with the new edition of the Tokio Daigaku, or University of Tokio, the very interesting history of which has already been published in the Mining Journal, and it is gratifying to find therefrom that satisfactory progress is being made both in the arrangement of the classes and in the character of the papers set. Up to the end of 1880 no less than 95 students had earned the degree of Gakushi, which is the only one conferred in either faculty. Of these 21 were Hogakushi, or graduates in law; 63 were Rigakushi, or graduates in science; and eight were Bungakushi, or graduates in iterature. No one graduated Igakushi, or in medicine. These figures are certainly satisfactory as showing the importance attached to industrial science by the Japanese, a branch of study which more than any other tends to render a country prosperous and happy. Rigarkushi was obtained by 21 students for chemistry, by one for mechanical engineering, by 14 for civil engineering, by three for mining, by four for geology, and by 20 for physics. Among the students sent from Daigaku by Mombusho there are two who have obtained the rank of Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple, London; and two have graduated in science at the University of Glasgow, and two have obtained the full diploma of the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures at Paris.

Some of the regulations read curiously to Englishmen, as an instance of which reference may be made of those of Koishikawa Shokubutsuyen (botanical garden), which is under the control of the Department of Science, and is designed for the use of the students of the

Some of the regulations read curiously to Englishmen, as an instance of which reference may be made of those of Koishikawa Shokubutsuren (botanical garden), which is under the control of the Department of Science, and is designed for the use of the students of the Tokio Daigaku and of the Yobimon (preparatory college) as the place for their practical work in botany. Others also are allowed to visit the garden on complying with certain rules. The visitors receive tickets of admission from the gate-keepers, and are to return the same on leaving. Another rule says that "no horses, dogs, carriages, geta, or hiyorigeta (Japanese shoes) are allowed in the garden. Straw sandals are provided instead of geta or hiyorigeta." Again, "Flowers and branches of plants or trees are not allowed to be plucked by visitors. This rule does not apply to those who bring a special permit (obtainable at the office of Daigaku) approved by the officer of the garden." And, lastly, "The drinking of intoxicating liquor is not allowed in the garden." The number of professorships is ample to meet every requirement, and the entire curriculum is admirably arranged. In the Department of Law all the students pursue the same course, but six courses have been established in that Science, and two in that of Literature. The intention is ultimately to use the Japanese language in all departments, but for the present the instruction is given mainly in the English language. The student to use the Japanese language in all departments, but for the present the instruction is given mainly in the English language. The student is also taught either French or German, but in the Department of Law he must study French. The standard for the degree is fairly high, and there is a rule that students who have failed in any exami-nation are not allowed to be re-examined under any circum-stances, so that the possession of a degree is indisputable evidence of sound knowledge.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF COLORADO—THE RICO DISTRICT.

The current year's prospectus of the Rico Silver Mining Company has just been issued, and shows that substantial progress has been made. As the shares already issued are held principally in London, Manchester, and Chicago, some account of the development going on in the camp will be interesting to the readers of the Mining Journal. Two years ago, says the Denver World, all Colorado was discussing the wonderful yield of carbonate producing silver ore, which had been discovered at Leadville; thousands flocked thither, intent upon the accumulation of wealth. Many were fortunate, but there was not enough to go around, and as a result those who had there was not enough to go around, and as a result those who had left their eastern homes and comfortable living to seek among the cliffs of Leadville quick avenues to wealth found themselves stranded in a strange land, and without the knowledge of those vocations which in a new country enable a man to defy fortune reverses or

in a strange land, and without the knowledge of those vocations which in a new country enable a man to defy fortune reverses or failures.

Leadville was built by the product of a few, comparatively few, mines, while other localities of the state have assisted that camp in the product of the great amount of bullion which stamps Colorado to-day, though the youngest, yet the largest producer of bullion in the sisterhood of states. About the time that the Leadville excitement was at its height a few venturesome spirits, ignoring hardships, fighting against fatigue, and having braved manifold dangers, climbed the rugged steeps of the Rocky Mountains, cut through the dense forests of the hillsides, revelled in the waving grasses of the valley, encroached upon the hunting ground of the savage Ute Indian, and in a locality away off in the south-western corner of the state found a spot surrounded by mountains, watered by a rushing stream, which gained momentum and volume as it coursed through the ravines from its snow-capped source. Here they tarried and camped, each day starting forth prospecting. So well were they rewarded by the finds which they made that they determined to locate. Success after success rewarded the pick of the delving miners as they struck into the formation of the four surrounding mountains, and as their good fortune became known other wealth seekers poured in, a town was organised, and amid many vicissitudes the mining camp of Rico grew until it was so prolific that the outside world was attracted. The Denver and Ric Grande Railroad, which has been piercing the fastnesses of the "Rockies," turned its rails toward the new town, and has been gradually forging its way thither until now but 30 miles separate rail communication from the most beautiful, the most prolific, and probably the richest section of the state, as far as precious metal-bearing ores are concerned. Their new town being organised, a name was needed by the first settlers, and the new place as precious metal-bearing ores are concerned. Their new town being organised, a name was needed by the first settlers, and the new place was called Rico, a Spanish word, translated "rich." The progress made, and the abundance of precious metals found here fully satisfy the appellation. the appellation

The effect of the opening of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad appears to have been most beneficial. Writing from Rico on Jan. 22, a correspondent of the Denver Republican says that since that line has been completed, and the end of the track established at Carson's, thereby reducing the distance to 30 miles, the rush of immigrants has commenced in earnest. The stage company has been compelled thereby reducing the distance to 30 miles, the rush of immigrants has commenced in earnest. The stage company has been compelled to withdraw coaches from other routes to carry the traveller to this place. The winter has been unusually mild, and the streets present as animated an appearance as last summer. Sales are numerous. The unexpected rush of people, many of them seeking a chance to make investments, has stirred the holders of hitherto undeveloped prospects to renewed energy, and more development has been done in the past month than any previous three months in the history.

few days.

Extensive preparations are being made to vigorously prosecute work on the Newman group early in the coming spring. One of the newly organised companies, the Dolores Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, have had a splendid streak of luck in their properties lately. They own the little Sadie, on which a second level has been driven, exposing a large body of ore, carrying antimonial silver, bromides, chlorides, and large chunks of brittle silver, assaying from 130 to 1133 ozs. On the other level, 350 ft, above, the ore is not so rich as that found below, but there is a large body of it. There is an ore body ready to be stoped, over 300 ft. in depth. The company also own the Royal George, which has a six-foot vein averaging 65 ozs. The Bancroft has over 200 tons of ore on the dump. Owing to the large amount of lead it carries a ready sale can be made of it to the smelters. The machinery for the Santa Clara mill is on the to the sarge amount of read it carries a ready safe can be made of it to the smelters. The machinery for the Santa Clara mill is on the road. It is expected that the mill will be ready for business by June 1. Mr. Waring is personally superintending the erection of his lixiviation works, and work, as a consequence, is progressing rapidly. Messrs. Suydam, Drennon, Werk and others, owners of the Wabash, are making preparations to erect a mill the coming proper.

THE QUICKSILVER TRADE. TO 28TH FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE.

			1881.		1882.	
Imports	bottles,	about	12,868	*****	11,907	
Exports	99	33	3,217	*****	4,335	
Season's production	**	**	12,868	*****	16,896	
Stock	**	**	79,000	******	93,000	
The exports still show in	provem	ent, but	the stor	ck is ve	ery heavy	
London, March 10.			J.	BENNE	TT BROS	

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF QUICKSILVER.

A valuable table showing the world's production of quicksilver during 1881, and giving other details connected with the trade, has been compiled by Mr. J. B. Randol, of the New Almaden Company, California, of which the subjoined is an abstract:—

1881.	Total pro-		Price	in Sar		Producti					ce in		
1001.	California.	В	lighest.			Spain,	iden		ghe			owe	st.
January	5,861	***	37	364		7,288		£6	15	0	£6	7	6
February	4,261		39	37		6,490		7	0	0	6	15	0
March	5,560		38	361		7,933		6	15	0	6	7	6
April	5,071		39	374	***	7,270		6	10	0	6	2	6
May	4,889		373	371		5,578		6	10	0	6	5	0
June	5,564		374	371	***	-		6	5	0	6	5	0
July			38	371		nerotes.		6	10	0	6	5	0
August	5,350		38	37		-		6	10	0	6	5	0
September.			374	364		-		6	10	0	6	5	0
October	4,965		414	38		2.798		7	0	0	6	10	0
November	5,232		415	39		6,401	***	6	12	6	6	5	0
December	3,945		$37\frac{3}{4}$	$36\frac{1}{2}$	***	6,595		6	5	0	6	5	0
Total	60.851		414	361		50.353		£7	0	0	£6	2	6

Production in California, 1881... 60,851 flasks, each of 76.50 lbs. avors.

Ditto in Spain, 1881... 50,353 ,, 76.07 ,, ,,

With regard to the Californian production the yield of the several

mines during 1881 was—New Almaden, 26,060 flasks; Sulphur Bank 11,152 flasks; Great Western, 6241 flasks; Napa Con, 5552 flasks; Guadalupe, 5228 flasks; New Idria, 2775 flasks; Reddington, 2194 flasks; Great Eastern, 1065 flasks; Coverdale, 208 flasks; and Various, 376 flasks.—San Francisco, Dec. 31, 1881.

THE AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

THE AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The report of the Royal Commission for the Australian International Exhibitions has just been issued, and shows that the results achieved must have been highly satisfactory both to the colonists and to the exhibitors, to judge from the extent and character of the exhibits and the honours awarded. The volume occupies about 500 pages, and contains much to interest the readers of the Journal, but for the present a notice of the references to mining and metallurgical matters will alone be made. In the address of the Vice-President of the Royal Society of New South Wales it is remarked that no sooner are we off the carboniferous areas, rich in coal and its associated minerals, than we are in a region in which are tracts where gold, copper, and lead abound. The three great geological divisions of the colony are replete with mineral treasures that are practically inexhaustible. The approximate auriferous area of the colony, so far as known, is 13,650 square miles. The yield of gold in 1871 was worth 1,255,000l.; in 1875 it was 878,000l.; and in 1880 the total yield was returned as 116,750 ozs., and valued at 434,641l. A great future is predicted for the gold mining industry of the colony. The charge for a "miner's right" is only 10s. per year. Leases of auriferous land are granted at the rate of 1l. per acre per annum. Coal is the most abundant of the minerals. For hundreds of miles the coast districts are stated to be one vast coal field. Tin, copper, lead, silver, antimony, and precious stones are also to be found. The value of the minerals from the colony of New South Wales to the end of 1879 was—gold, 33,335,800l.; coal, 11,036,722l.; kerosene oil shale, 495,574l.; tin, 3,144,237l.; copper, 2,494,437l.; silver, 143,501l.; iron, 54,151l.; antimony, 10,178l.; lead, 2510l.; other minerals, 9382l.=50,726,442l. Manufacturing industry also has its history of successful development. There are iron and engineering works, ship and boat building establishments, carriage and wagon f The report of the Royal Commission for the Australian Inter dustries of wine pressing and meat preserving promise greatly to

With regard to Victoria the remarks of the Commissioners are equally gratifying. It appears that the cities, towns, and boroughs occupy an area of 347 square miles, have a population of 419,534, with 93,889 ratepayers, located in 90,529 dwellings. In the shire, which ccupies 79,001 square miles, there are 441,383 inhabitants, with 98,128 ratepayers, located in 95,184 dwellings. Of the estimated mean population of Victoria of 888,500 no less than 860,917 are within the municipalities mentioned; so that 32=33rds of the inhabitants of the colony enjoyed the advantage of local self government. About two in every nine persons are rate payers. Melbourne, the metropolis and seat of Government of Victoria, has six representatives in the local Parliament. The city was so named after Lord Melbourne, who was Premier of Great Britain at the time it was founded. When it is considered that the city is not more than about 44 years old, and that its present population is over 250,000, it stands almost alone in the rapidity of its growth and development from a habitation of savages to the position of one of the chief cities of the British Emprie, affording a striking proof of and being a remarkable monument to what the enterprize of man and the power of wealth can effect in a short time. It abounds in edifices which rival those of the older capitals of Europe, and which, though of recent and rapid construction, are as substantial and enduring as are those of any place in the world; the material—bluestone—of which most of the warehouses and many of the public buildings are in whole or in part, constructed, being so to speak of any unperishable nature. ware 100 sees and many of the puole buildings are in whole or in part constructed, being, so to speak, of an unperishable nature. Victoria has 257 telegraph stations within her own borders, and is in electric communication with Queensland and New Zealand through New South Wales and with Asia, Europe, and America through South Australia. Since the purchase by the Government of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines in July, 1878, all the railways in Victoria have belonged to the State. At the end of 1880 there were 1109 makes of sullway comp. The gaves used in 5.6, 3 in. The re-

tofore been found in this unusually rich property. A new shaft 150 ft. from the old workings, is being sunk on the Puzzle Mine. The ore is increasing in richness as depth as gained. Capt. Bennett, the superintendent, understands his business, and has an enviable name in the camp. Mr. Jenkins, late of Kansas City, has assumed charge of the noted Wabash Mine, and intends commencing operations in a few days.

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LA PRATA MINING COMPANY.

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The mineral resources of Portugal have been but very inadequately developed, although at least since the International Exhibition in London in 1862 the existence of great mineral wealth in that country has been well known in England, and the names of Portuguese mines frequently appear in the Swansea Ticketing lists, and good prices have been realised for the ore sold. Subscriptions are now invited for shares of the La Prata Mine Company, which has been formed with a capital of 80,000L, in 1L shares, for the purchase of freehold property, situate in the Kingdom of Portugal, 56 miles from Lisbon, with direct access to that port, which property contains excellent well known antimony mines. The directorate includes Senhor Larcher, Member of the Portugese House of Lords; also Mr. Claus, of the firm of Claus, Kaven, and Co., of Lisbon, Oporto, and Berlin, whose names guarantee the bona fide character of the undertaking. The mine is held direct from the King of Portugal, and is free from any rents or royalties whatever, the same having been refree from any rents or royalties whatever, the same having been redeemed. It may be mentioned that antimony mines are rare, the principal supplies coming from Borneo and Portugal, hence, like those of quicksilver, they generally become valuable monopolies. The fact that this is a thorough going concern is an important feature in the undertaking, and arrangements have already been made whereby the output of the mine up to 500 tons per month will be taken by an eminent firm at a remunerative price.

taken by an eminent firm at a remunerative price.

The property has been carefully inspected and favourably reported upon by the late Mr. Ferdinand Dietzsch, and by Mr. R. Spengler, M.E., the manager of the Mostadeira, who after referring to the extent and workings of the mine, say that the lode is ore-bearing almost on its whole extent, and but few metres on the northern and southern short sides are sterile. By means of simple cobbing with almost on its whole extent, and but few metres on the northern and southern short sides are sterile. By means of simple cobbing with the hammer the ore can easily be brought to a state in which it contains 70 per cent. of antimony, whereby about 15 to 18 per cent. of inferior mineral remains, which, as it has only an admixture of quartz and no clay, can be concentrated to a higher standard without difficulty. South of the shaft the granite is coarse-grained and soft, the ore extraordinarily pure and soft; but on the northern side the rock is somewhat harder. Increasing the working capital (as is now proposed) and undertaking more extensive preparatory works the monthly output can be greatly increased. Mr. Thomas Carr, M.E., of Rockferry, Birkenhead, says:—"If sufficient labour be put on La Prata, and preparations for 1000 tons per month adequately provided for by an increase of openings, I should say that quantity can undoubtedly be accomplished easily. I have been all over the estate and those contiguous to it, and imagine, from what I have seen, that a good deal of the mineral may be had by surface openings only. All the granite bearing, and it is so large a mass that I may be justified in stating it to be inexhaustible, if anything can be said to be so. There is no dearth of men for mining in Portugal, at very low rate for water. Water and fuel are abundant. There is no dearth of men for mining in Portugal, at very low rate of wages. Water and fuel are abundant."

The prospectus, which will be found in another column, states that

The prospectus, which will be found in another column, states that the average market price of antimony ore per ton of 20 cwt. is 15t. Deducting loss in weight and extraordinary expenses 1t. 16s., leaves 13t. 4s. The expenses of winning and dressing the ore, transport, freight, insurance, and management are under 7t. 10s. per ton, leaving a net profit of 5t. 14s. per ton, so that the sale of only 250 tons per month would yield a net profit of 17,100t. per annum, or over 20 per cent. on the capital. As this mine is taken over as a going concern, no delay will occur in obtaining ore from it, so that the directors anticipate being in a position to declare a dividend every half year, and propose sending quarterly statements to shareholders.

CORNISH SLATE TRADE.—A quarry about a mile from Wadebridge, which still rejoices in a name—Hawke's Quarry—although it was something like 150 years ago that it was the scene of anything like activity, has been let by Mr. T. W. Cleave, the present proprietor, to Mr. W. Paynter, jun, of Wadebridge, and it will now be brought into active working order again. The property is regarded as so favourable a speculation that it would have been worked long ago if the precessary permission could have been playing that the weeks favourable a speculation that it would have been worked long ago if the necessary permission could have been obtained, but the predecessors of Mr. Cleave were always unwilling to grant a claim for this purpose. But circumstances have now changed, and Mr. Paynter is considered fortunate in having obtained the right to work the quarry, the stone being very durable, and of splendid colour, and it can be cut in almost any size. Operations have commenced, and some fine stone is ready for the market. It is not unlikely that a limited liability company will be formed for working the property, and the quarry will, doubtless, afford employment to a large number of persons. It could be worked with water-power, there being an abundsons. It could be worked with water-power, there being an abundance of water, and a tram could be brought from the quarry to the port at Wadebridge with very little expense. It is to be hoped that other lords will follow Mr. Cleave's example, as this district is rich in minerals, and would be turned to good account if leave were

OVER-PRODUCTION IN THE IRON TRADE.—The restricted output of iron is likely to continue, since the representatives of the Scotch of iron is likely to continue, since the representatives of the Scotch and Cleveland ironmasters met in Glasgow, on Wednesday, for the purpose of considering the proposal to prolong the present agreement for the restriction of the output of pig-iron. This agreement, which was for six months, expires at the end of March. It bound the ironmasters to reduce the production by 12½ per cent., and there has been a strong feeling that as stocks are so very large the agreement should be renewed. It was suggested that the Scotch makers should still further reduce their production, but the proposal did not meet with acceptance. The Scotch ironmasters, however, expressed their willingness to extend the agreement for six months from March 31 next. The result of the conference will be officially communicated to a meeting of the Cleveland ironmasters, to be held in municated to a meeting of the Cleveland ironmasters, to be held in Middlesborough, on Saturday; and, should the agreement now made be approved, the matter will then be definitely settled.

REMOVING WATER PROM FRESH PEAT .- Heretofore fresh peat has not been freed from its water in a simple way to such an extent as is necessary for many purposes, because the peat by reason of its fine and slippery condition stops the pores and holes of the straining surfaces, and possesses in itself too little filtering power to enable it to part with its water by the pressure exerted upon it. The new process invented by Mr. RUDOLF FOLSCHE, of Halle-an-der-Saale, for treating road by reseason consists in mixing therewith a certain for treating peat by pressure consists in mixing therewith a certain percentage of ashes or other porous material, whereby the peat is placed in a favourable condition to part with a larger portion of the water contained in it when submitted to pressure. Besides the warming which takes place in the peat by the addition thereto of the hot ashes it may be further heated in order to give a greater mobility to the isolated molecules of water, and thereby to further increase the effect of the pressure.

MANUFACTURE OF CAST CRUCIBLE STEEL .- In carrying out the invention of Mr. J. H. WILSON, of Liverpool, superior ore, such as Spanish hematite ore, is smelted in the usual way in a blast furnace. The crude iron thus produced should contain from 1 to 2 per cent. of silicon. This iron is refined previous to puddling in an ordinary reverberatory furnace, having the bottom and sides of its hearth lined with iron ore, such as hematite. The furnace is strongly heated, and the bottom of the hearth is covered with finely pulverone in the past month than any previous three months in the history of the camp. Buildings are going up on all sides. The great need of the town at present is more hotel facilities, the present buildings entirely inadequate to accommodate the rush that has commenced. The Grand View has been opened in a new place, exposing a body of ore richer in quality and greater in quantity than has herestirred until samples of metal taken show that the proper degree of refinement has been obtained. The metal and cinder are then tapped ont of the furnace, when it will be found by chemical analysis to have been almost entirely freed from phosphorus, sulphur, silicon, and manganese. This fine metal, which contains little else than iron and carbon, is then puddled aud made into wrought-iron in theusual way, thus producing iron of a very superior quality. Wroughtiron made from ordinary crude iron refined in this way previous puddling will be found to have very much improved in quality.

THE CAUSES OF COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

At Firth College, Sheffield, an important lecture was given on Saturday by Prof. Carnelley, D.Sc., F.C.S., the discoverer of "hot ice," &c., in "colliery explosions." There was a large attendance of colliery managers, proprietors, and others.

Dr. CARNELLEY said the excessive death-rate in English coal

mines might be attributed to a variety of causes, one undoubtedly being the greater application of scientific principles, due to the edu-cation which overlookers and viewers had received at the local technical schools established in various parts of the Continent, but which were almost altogether wanting in England. Dr. Carnelley then gave an account of the production of coal, stating that it was produced from wood by a long and complicated series of chemical changes, lasting throughout many ages. By these chemical changes ood had gradually lost the greater part of its nitrogen, oxygen. and hydrogen, the last chiefly in combination with carbon, as fre-damp or marsh gas. The phenomena attendant upon an explosion were in most cases due to the sudden and great expansion of matter, pansion being often, as in the case of colliery explosions, by the sudden development of chemical activity in a mixture of gases or vapours, or of gases in which were suspended minute particles of solid matter, such as coal dust or flour. The result of this chemical action was in all cases a rapid development of heat, and, therefore, a sudden and very great expansion of the gases present. To give an idea of the force of explosion which the combustion of a mixture of gases was capable of producing, he took an ordinary sized soda water bottle filled two thirds with hydrogen and consthict with average. On withdrawing the cork and explained nary sized soda water bottle filled two thirds with hydrogen and one-third with oxygen. On withdrawing the cork and applying a light there was a sudden flash of light, indicating how very violent an explosion might be produced by so small a volume of gas. The nature of an explosion depended on the form and extent of the workings, and especially on the volume of explosive gas present, and on the proportion of air with which the fire-damp was mixed. These two latter in turn depended on the efficiency of the ventilation and on the rate at which the fire-damp issued from the coal. Accordingly, explosions might be either quite harmless, or injure but one or two men: or they might, when circumstances were favourable, flash ingit, explosions might be either quite narmiess, or injure but one or two men; or they might, when circumstances were favourable, flash forth with lightning speed, spreading death and destruction on every side. The question was frequently asked how is it there are still so many explosions, notwithstanding the many improvements made and the more extended application of scientific principles. He would try and answer the question by pointing out the causes which brought that the stretches and then there would be in a resident to the content of the content o about the explosions, and then they would be in a position to see which were preventible and which were due to causes so numerous and often so obscure that no amount of precaution could obtain perfect security. The foundation of local technical schools, such as perfect security. The foundation of local technical schools, such as there were in Germany and other parts of the Continent, would remove a large proportion of those arising from the first source. In England, though over half a million of men were employed in one way or other in coal mining, there were only two or three of these local technical schools, and these were not exactly in a thorough state of proficiency. Among the principal causes of explosions were insufficient ventilation, the result of which was that the fire-damp was not diluted to such an extent as to render it inexplosive; the sudden emission of gas by blowers; and the temptation which the sudden emission of gas by blowers; and the temptation which the poor light of the lamps afforded to the men to use naked lights. Since gunpowder and other explosive bodies had been so largely used for removing coal by blasting, a very serious source of accident had been introduced, which had been the cause of a good number of fatal catastrophes. Accidents of this class arose in four ways—the carelessness with which gunpowder and other explosive bodies were handled and stored by the men, the direct ignition of the explosive gas by the flame from the shot, the concussion of the report dis-lodging fire-damp from the cavities in the roof and workings, and coming in contact with a naked flame or defective lamp, causing an explosion; and, fourthly, the discovery of Mr. Galloway, that explosions might be due to the sound wave produced by a blown out shot driving the flame through the gause of the lamp, thus igniting any explosive mixture outside. This important discovery, which accounted for many terrible explosions, was illustrated by Dr. Carnelley in a very interesting manner. He took a zine tube 15 ft. long and 6 in. internal diameter, and at one end suspended a lighted Davy lamp, which, by an arrangement of gas jets, he surrounded with an explosive atmosphere of gas and air. At the other end of the tube he placed a little glass bulb, containing a mixture of hydrogen and chlorine. On bringing near it a bright light, produced by burning magnesium, the hydrogen and chlorine united with great force, causing a loud explosion. The sound wave passing along the in contact with a naked flame or defective lamp, causing an burning magnesium, the hydrogen and chlorine united with great force, causing a loud explosion. The sound wave passing along the tube drove the flame of the Davy lamp through the gauze and ignited the gas outside, proving the sound waves were capable of causing explosions in the way discovered by Mr. Galloway. These results showed that it was dangerous to continue working in an explosive atmosphere in a colliery where blasting was carried on, and that safety-lamps should not be looked upon as a means to enable miners to work in such an atmosphere, but rather as a protection against sudden outbursts of gas. Another important element in colliery explosions was coal-dust. A combustible body such as flour or coaldust in a very fine state of division, and suspended in air, and especially if the atmosphere contained small quantities of explosive gas, was capable of forming an inflammable mixture, and of increasing cially it the atmosphere contained small quantities or explosive gas, was capable of forming an inflammable mixture, and of increasing considerably the force of an explosion of a mixture of fire-damp and air. When a single particle of such a substance was ignited, the ignition was communicated to the neighbouring particles with increasing rapidity till at last an explosion resulted. Explosions due to this cause had been known to be produced in corn and cotton mills, owing to a naked light having been brought in contact with a mixture of six and very fine flour, or cotton-dust. So long as the mixture of air and very fine flour or cotton-dust. So long as the coal-dust remained undisturbed it was harmless, but let it once be raised and ignited by a small local explosion of fire-damp, or by a shot, and the final results might be of the most serious description. In this way many of the great explosions which had occurred in mines free, or almost free, from fire-damp were accounted for. For by means of the coal-dust diffused in a finely divided state through the air an explosion begun in one district of a dry and dusty mine could penetrate to the most distant parts of any and every district could penetrate to in the same mine. He illustrated his statement by pouring some well-powdered coal-dust down the mouth of a glass vessel containing a mixture of air and coal gas. On applying a light a violent explosion took place, and at the same time the ignition of the particles plosion took place, and at the same time the ignition of the particles of coal caused the globe to be filled with a number of luminous points. In this case Dr. Carnelley explained that the force of the explosion was considerably greater than the one produced by a mixture of air and coal gas only. These facts showed how great explosions might occur in mines containing air and dry coal dust with but little fire-damp. The force of the explosion, too, was much increased by the fact that a great part of the sold coal dust, of small volume, became converted into gases occupying a volume very much larger. Looked at in the light of these facts, there was no doubt that the attempt recently made in some mines to screen the coal below ground was a most serious and dangerous mistake, as it would lead ground was a most serious and dangerous mistake, as it would lead to a largely increased diffusion of finely divided coal dust through the air of the mine. The action of coal dust was chiefly of import-ance, and could only lead to explosions in dry mines. In damp mines no explosions had been traced to this cause; the most effectual pre-ventive, therefore, was to keep the floor of the mine continually wet, either with water alone, or with a weak solution of calcium chloride. The last point to which he should draw their attention was the in-fluence of sudden changes of weather. Many persons had denied that sudden changes of weather could have any effect upon the fre-

ently conclusively proved by Scott and Galloway, who had constructed showing the connection between the number of explosions and sudden changes in the weather. Thus, for 1873 it was shown that 58 per cent. of the explosions were due to changes of pressure, 17 per cent. to heat of the weather, and 25 per cent. were not attributed to meteorological agencies. It was thus proved that fire-damp was more prevalent in mines with a low barometer and high temperature that provides the representation. high temperature than under the reverse conditions. He illustrated this by means of an oblong box, divided into two unequal compartments by a plate of plaster of Paris. The smaller compartment was filled with coal gas, which diffused slowly through the plaster partition (supposed to represent the face of the coal) into the other com-partment, the further end of which was closed with a paper drum. The second compartment contained a burning candle, which at first burned quietly, because the gas only diffused very slowly through the plaster; but when the pressure in the compartment containing the candle was suddenly lowered, the gas passed more rapidly through the plaster division, and an explosion occurred. In a similar manner fire-damp issued more rapidly from the face of the coal in a mine when the atmospheric pressure suddenly fell. A sudden change of weather, especially a turn to the south-west, with low barometer and high temperature, would cause a great evolution of fire damp from coal. It was therefore important that a constant watch should be kept over barometer and thermometer, and that only safety lamps should be employed during an unsettled state of the weather. With a good ventilation, however, the above effect of weather might in most cases be eliminated. In conclusion, Dr. Carnelly stated that we owed most of what we knew of the more obscure causes which affected explosions to the indefatigable labours and most careful research of Mr. William Galloway, one of her Majesty's Inspectors

BLAKE'S STONE-BREAKER-MARSDEN'S INSTANTANEOUS PULVERISER.

Although many modifications have from time to time been introduced in small and comparatively unimportant details since the ex-piry of the original patent Mr. H. R. MARSDEN, of Leeds, to whom this country is indebted for the first introduction of the machine, and who long enjoyed the exclusive right to manufacture it, has always kept a foremost place in supplying a thoroughly efficient and reliable machine. He has recently been supplying a fine crusher, or pulverlser, for reducing to sand or to an impalpable powder at one operation, and the result of two years' experience in its practical use has furnished a complete demonstration of its utility and economy. It has been found that the power required to drive these machines, and the quantity they will pulverise per hour, necessarily varies what, owing to the nature of the material under treatment; any case there is great economy in power, and the product is considerably greater than by any other process known. By the use of this machine, which is all self-contained, the whole of the cumbersome and costly crushing machinery generally in use can be set aside, this one machine doing the whole of the work; it may be so placed as to feed itself, and deliver the product, none of which can escape till of the required fineness, into bags or casks placed for its recep-The working expenses—wear and tear—are very insignificant, earing parts consisting only of two jaw faces, which are renewable, and two side plates, any of which can be changed in 20 minutes by an ordinary labourer, thus avoiding the necessity of throwing the machinery out of work for a length of time, as is the case with mill-stones and other machinery. What will at once recommend this machine is the fact that it follows greatly in principle the well-known "Blake-Marsden" stone-breaker and ore crusher, of which there are now over 4000 in use.

The success which has been achieved with the new machine, both

The success which has been achieved with the new machine, both in this country and abroad, has been acknowledged, and the character of the work is well in licated in the testimonial given by Mr. J. C. Batterfield, F.I.C., of the Roding Chemical Company, who writes:

—"This morning we put the fine gauze, 70 × 70, on the 20 × 3, new patent pulveriser, and have got through about 10 cwts. in the hour of very fine ore (hard zinc). The reason we do not get more is simply that we are not working the problem of the propries of the product of the propries of the product of the prod ply that we are not working the machine at the proper speed, 300 I think you recommended to us, and we have not run it over 180 revo-lutions. I am sure the machine will be a success, and a great one, and there is any amount of demand for such a machine and there is any amount of demand for some any amount of work it with 20 lbs. of steam, and our engine, which is a 12-horse power, plays with the work; in fact, we run the stone-breaker and the pulveriser both together with 35 lbs." The several parts of the machine are fully as portable as those of the stone-breaker, and there can be no doubt that in distant countries, where it is necessary to handle large quantities of ore in order to secure profits, the new pul-veriser would have many advantages as compared with stamps.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.—The Royal Commission on Accidents in Mines is still awaiting the completion of the machinery which will allow it to continue its investigation in South Wales. As soon as this is ready, a week or a fortnight will suffice to bring to a conclusion the series of interesting experiments undertaken. The commissioners hope to be able to report before the conclusion of the

ELECTRIC LIGHT ENGINEERING .- At the Society of Engineers, on ELECTRIC LIGHT ENGINEERING.—At the Society of Engineers, on Monday, Mr. Jabez Church, President, in the chair, a paper was read entitled "Notes on Electric Light Engineering," by Mr. C. H. W. Biggs, and Mr. W. Worby Beaumont. The few fatal accidents which have attended the employment of powerful electrical currents for lighting purposes were first touched upon, and it was shown that these were entirely due to insufficient care in insulation and need never recur. The adequation of resistance was next touched more never recur. The calculation of resistance was next touched upon especially with relation to the best arrangement of circuits and in ernal and external resistances of dynamo-machines, so as to secure the most economical results. The substitution of iron for conductors of large size in place of copper was next touched upon, in view of the possible rise in the cost of copper, when miles of conductors of large size are required for large installations, iron being shown to be cheaper, though the weight required would be about as 2.7 to 1. The different sources of motive power were considered, steam-engines being preferred as more economical, more uniform in velocity of robeing preferred as more economical, more uniform in velocity of rotation, more reliable, and as being capable of more precise regulation than gas-engines as at present employed. Secondary batteries as accumulators and regulators were also referred to as having an important place in electric lighting and power transmitting plant, and descriptions were given of some forms of these as now before the public, which were published nearly 20 years ago. The cost of electric lighting on a large scale was given as about two-thirds that

AUTOMATIC MOTIVE POWER APPARATUS. — The invention of Messrs. Rahtjen and Steffen, of Hamburg, consists of a large wheel turning on a horizontal beam, and provided on both sides with tooth gearings in connection with two smaller toothwheels. The large wheel is also provided on the whole of its periphery with arms. By hanging weights on the arms on one side of the wheel periphery only the same is moved. Also there are two rings guided in vertical slots, and suspended on chains, which are furnished with a gripping arrangement for taking the weights at the lower part of the motor and carrying them upwards, where they are kept until the next arm of the non-weighted part of the wheel arrives, which seizes the weight and takes it down again. The invention consists further in weight and takes it down again. The invention consists further in actuating this grasping and carrying arrangement upwards and downwards by means of crank mechanism in connection with tooth bars, tooth wheels, and chain discs. At both sides of the large wheel they place two small tooth wheels, rigidly secured to their crank shafts, and gearing into the teeth of the large wheel, the shafts of the small wheels being arranged in bearers. These crank shafts are connected with or hinged to two cross heads by means of connections reds the area head seign being actually wided in elect. The ing rods, the cross heads being horizontally guided in slots. The movement of these cranks is transmitted to two chain discs by the means of tooth bars secured to the cross heads, and gearing into two fluence of sudden changes of weather. Many persons had denied small tooth wheels secured to the beams of said chain discs. The that sudden changes of weather could have any effect upon the frequency of explosions in coal mines but this point had been appar- beam of the chain discs, as 1 to 2, and it is, therefore, evident that

the tooth wheels and chain discs make two inverse rotations accord ing to the tooth bars, while the crank turns only once. rotation the chains on which the carrying arrangements are sugpended are wound or unwound.

EAST CRAVEN MOOR MINING COMPANY.

EAST CRAVEN MOOR MINING COMPANY.

It will be seen by the following special report the very satisfactory manner this mine is opening out. The report is by a mining engineer well acquainted with the geological stratification of the Yorkshire moors, and the mineral producing beds contained therein. Mr. Dineen having on a former occasion inspected this property is able to report with more authority than if it was his first visit to the

mines:— when more accusing than it is was an instruct to the mines in mines in the first peper, Feb. 23.—As requested, I have again visited these mines, and have much pleasure in giving you the result. The new engine-shaft has been sunk to a depth of 78 fms. below surface, 2 fms. of which has been reserved as well for for the storage of water. The shaft is well timbered to that depth, with a substantial ladder-road, made in a practical miner-like manner, and in accordance with the Mines Regulation Act, and for conveying the ore to surface. I may here remark that a good deal has been said and written about the non-productiveness of lodes in limestone formation in depth, the fallacy of which may be easily proved by any practical miner, by examining the outcrops of this loss as developed by the ancients to a limited depth, and the levels below, stage ystage, to the point in question. Here you have a lode which has gradually increased from 3 ft. wide at the surface to 10 ft. at the deepest point, being also the most productive point in the mine, as ribs of solid blue lead ore, neally for each, from foot of shaft can now be seen on the surface. The drawing appliances are everything that can be desired, being created on the maxim modern principle, with the view of economising labour, which must add to the breneth of the shareholders, as it facilitates the transit of ore to the surface, and thence conveyed in trucks or wagons by means of a substantial transway to the dressing. or the shareholders, as it includes the trainst of ore to the surface, an conveyed in trucks or wagons by means of a substantial trainway to the floors. The 76 east has been driven upon the lode to a distance of 19 f lode for that distance appears to be strong and masterly, the back of when profitably stoped or taken away for lead ore. A winze has been so this level to a depth of 5 fms., in which the lode improved both in value in the very bottom, but had to be abandoned, owing to the wa

been profitably stoped or taken away for lead ore. A wince has been more this level to a depth of 5 fms., in which the lode improved both in size and this level to a depth of 5 fms., in which the lode improved both in size and value in the very bottom, but had to be abandoned, owing to the water being too quick.

The manager, Capt. David Williams proposes, and I entirely agree with him, to sink the main shaft for a deeper level, which will make available for overhand stoping this valuable section of ore ground. The 76 fm. level west had been driven upon the lode to a distance of 31½ fms. In going over that distance, and carefully examining the general character of the lode, I have been favourably impressed with its well defined walls, proving very forebly to my mind that you have here a true fissure vein of no mean wealth, which, with a better price of lead, will eventually compensate the present owners. The back of this level is now being stoped away by a set of miners at 4t, per ton of lead ore, cleansed and delivered in a marketable state at the company's ore-house, and the workmen, at that low price, are earning more than the average wage. The lode here is upwards of 3 it, wide, consisting chiefly of lime-spar, ferruginous earth, and branches of solid lead ore, worth fully 20 cwts, per lation. At the end of this level the ore-hearing part of the lode has been heaved or thrown south a distance of about 24 fms. by natural convulsion, caused by a powerful cross-course, a cross-cut is aiready driven 18 fms., with a view of getting under cross-course, are one of the converted of

GREAT WHEAL VOR DISTRICT, WEST CORNWALL,-Great activity continues to be manifested in this district, which teems with mineral wealth, and where almost unprecedented discoveries of tin and copper have already been made, whilst a short time only is now required to realise pioneer points of operation to render some of the mining properties which have been acquired and are being developed equal in their success to the best of those which this famous district has produced and a precedy return is predicted for it to the district has produced, and a specdy return is predicted for it to the favourable notoriety of some 20 years ago, since then lost sight of owing to the depreciation of tin and from lack of energy in making united and well directed efforts which are now being ac with results which will be shortly announced. The genil has appeared on the scene and the effect of the rubbing of Allamp is being watched by keen observers which will demonstrate the state of the scene and the contract of the scene and the scene observers which will demonstrate the scene of the scene o The genii has at las mapp is being watened by Keen observers which will demonstrate within a few weeks that investors can find abundant opportunities of profitably employing their capital, if they would turn their attention to (more particularly at the present moment to the West of Comwall) instead of acting on the principle that "distance lends enchantment to the view," and thereby grasping, in too many cases, the shadow for the substance. The ring of the pick, the shovel, and drill, the clattering of stamps is now being heard in the Great Variation and the activative prolifes wind of the form some of the district, and the extraordinary prolific yield of tin from some of the lodes now being operated on is already a guarantee of success. At West Vor and Leeds they are working on profitable ore ground. The west vor and Leeds they are working on profitable ore ground. Inesame quantity of ore which the former proprietors extracted and sold at 120,000*l*. if sold now would realise about 230,000*l*., nearly all derived from one lode alone, called Trueman's. The miners who last worked on it positively assert that the lode in the bottom of this shaft and in the level going west is 7 ft. wide and for the whole width worth 14s. a barrow to the miner. What a brilliant prospect for the shareholders after the pumping engine has been erected and for the shareholders after the pumping engine has been erected and starts to work. At New Great Wheal Vor it is stuted that one of the most extraordinary lodes has been opened up, and there are hundred. or tons of rich tin already at surface. At Great East Vor the lode are reported to be enormously rich and increasing in value for every fathom sunk. The depth at present is only 5 fms. from surface, and the expenditure of the mine up to the present does not exceed 1001, but by the end of the present month it is expected some 4 to 5 tons of tin will be sent to market. This is a continuation of Trueman's lode, thereby showing its great strength, fertility, and magnitude. of tons of rich tin already at surface. At Great East

PELYN WOOD COPPER.—They have been long looking for the guiding points to lead them to such success as attended to of Lanlescot and other rich mines of this district, with such an unusually rich caunter lode as the adit is being driven upon, it is been considered all the time that the intersection of the cast and miles. been considered all the time that the intersection of the east west lode, towards which this is driving, would give us a good me to doubly gratifying to be able to state that during the fortnight three east and west lodes have been discovered by costeaning, which will be intersected by the deep adit driving south upon the idea, and what is almost more important still is the fact that the fine tourse, which produced the vast riches at Lanlescot, has been feund since ourse through Pelyn Wood sett, and its Intersection is expected to defreemstance that the surveyor (Mr. Thomas, of Redruth) has been fund since the surveyor (Mr. Thomas, of Redruth) has been upon property for several days preparing plans for the general meeting near which plans will give the position of the various lodes, and the meaning that the surveyor (Mr. Thomas, of Redruth) has been upon beyond what was looked for at the intersection of that lode, towards the driving has been carried on during the last twelve months. May have already changed hands in the immediate neighbourhood of the during the week, and doubtless it will cause many inquiries by those

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backs of they have being defined a fire for this tone South O raised. bably T recedent 22 It is bell lode anounced. The miners of miners at the lode. northern and from

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distance as soon as these important discoveries are known. The strata lodes and clean course being of precisely the same character as those of the rich and clean course being of precisely the same character as those of the rich and estimates arounding it, there is every reasonable probability that there will be a demand for these shares at very high prices, and present holders who have demand for these shares at very high prices, and present holders who have taken the speculative part should be careful not to be eager to sell, as one or taken the speculative part should be careful not to be eager to sell, as one or taken the speculative part should be careful not to be eager to sell, as one or taken the speculative part should be careful not to be eager to sell, as one or taken the speculative part should be careful not to be eager to sell, as one or taken the speculative part should be careful not be eager to sell, as one or taken the speculative part should be careful not be eager to sell, as one or taken the speculative part should be careful not to be eager to sell, as one or taken the speculative part should be careful not to be eager to sell, as one or taken the speculative part should be careful not to be eager to sell, as one or taken the speculative part should be careful not to be eager to sell, as one or taken the speculative part should be careful not to be eager to sell, as one or taken the speculative part should be careful not to be eager to sell not sell the speculative part should be careful not to be eager to sell not sell the speculative part should be careful not to be eager to sell not sell the speculative part should be careful not sell the speculative part should be careful not to be eager to sell not sell the speculative part should be careful not sell the speculative part should be careful not sell not sell the speculative part should be careful not sell the speculative part should be careful not sell the speculative part should be careful not sell the speculative part should be careful

LA PLATA MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

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There is no doubt that investments in these shares are somewhat checked owing to the fact that the word "Limited" is not placed after the title, whence British capitalists assume that the shares have some kind of liability attaching to them, which is not the case. In consequence of the number of communications addressed to the London registrar—Mr. F. Andrews—he has prepared a statement giving the legal authorities under which the company works. The company, which carries on the business of public smelters, with Works at Leadville, Colorado, was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, United States of America, with a capital of \$2,000,000 in 200,000 shares of \$10 (equal to 2l. each), fully paid and unassessable (that is to say, with limited liability).

At the time of the incorporation of the company in June, 1879, Mesrs. Sewell and Pierce, attorneys and councillors at law, New York, were engaged by the company as its legal advisers, and the following is extracted from their Report to the Directors upon the Organisation of the Company and the Title to Properties, dated July 11, 1879:—

the capital stock is issued in bona fide payment for the mining and the capital stock is issued in order have payment to the limits property of the company, the smelting works, and large amounts of assets of different kinds in the hands of the firm of Berdell, Witherell and Co., whose business this corporation is created to perpetuate, it is unassessable under the laws of this state, and is to be taken to be full paid stock without any liability to the holder thereof, further than that imposed by our laws with respect to the wages of labourers than the work?"

on the works."

"We have also, at your request, carefully examined the title of the company to the several properties mentioned in the prospectus, including as well the site of the smelting works, being a considerable body of land at Leadville, and the mines in the neighbourhood. We have been furnished with abstracts of title under the seal of the Recorder of Lake County, certifying all the changes of title, and all the documents on record affecting the several properties. We are of opinion that the company's title to all the properties mentioned is massailable."

unassimple. $^{\circ}$ A bill of sale has also been executed by the several members of the firm of Berdell, Witherell, and Co., to your corporation, of all and singular the business of that firm and all their chattels, property, and singular the business of that if and all their chartes, property, assets and estate, and stringent provisions have been made covering the assignment of the good-will of the business, and preventing any of the members of the late firm from carrying on the business of smelting at Leadville during the time this company is occupied in

The company now holds United States Government Patents for all the property referred to. The following is extracted from the laws which authorise and control the formation of corporations and companies in the State of New York (paragraph 40, page 25):—
"The trustees of such company may purchase mines, manufactories, and other property necessary for their business, and issue stock to the amount of the value thereof in payment therefore, and the stock is saved shall be declared and taken to be full stock and not liable to any further calls, neither shall the holders thereof be liable for any further payment under the provisions of the tenth section of the said act." The company now holds United States Government Patents for

Original Correspondence.

MOUNTS BAY CONSOLS.

MOUNTS BAY CONSOLS.

Sir,—The Mounts Bay Consols Mining Company have three mines, called respectively Pembro (late South Fortune), Sydney Cove, and Trebarvah, the two first named being situate in the parish of Breage, and the latter in that of Perranuthnoe. Being of opinion that a brief description of these mines would be interesting to some of your readers I subjoin the following facts:—Pembro: This mine is in the land of the Duke of Leeds, and the area granted is sufficiently large for any one mine. The erections at the surface consist of a rotary engine, 35 in., equal to a 50-in. cylinder in horse-power. This will probably be completed within a month. A winding-engine, 12 in. horizontal, will also be completed in about a month. There are a good smithy, carpentry, saw-house, engineer's shop, and account house; capstan nearly ready, shears, and two balance bobs. The engine-shaft is cased to adit, and pitwork fixed for providing condensing water. The engine-shaft is 60 fms. deep under the adit, which is 8 fms. deep; lode in the shaft is 3 ft. wide. From this lode the late company is said to have taken several thousands of pounds worth of copper ore. They suspended operations because of the badness of their engine and boiler, intending to resume working again, but the manager died, and the works were not resumed. The miners who worked on this lode earned good wages on tribute, and they say that they left it good in the bottom (a copper lode); 20 fms. south of the copper lode is lode No. 2, which is visible in a shaft about 8 fms. deep; lode 3 ft. wide, with a beautiful gossan. A miner in Breage village says that a cross-cut was put out from the 60 and cut this lode, which contained good stones of copper ore; but it has not been operated on; it warrants development. There are six other lodes in the set unexplored, except at one point by an adit driven into the hill, where the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, containing mineral of the most promising character. A large elvan course, yielding good building stone, is ne

mines in past times. The shipping port of Porthleven is within two miles; 40 men employed.

Sydney Cove: This mine is contiguous to the English Channel at Prash Sand, and extends over about 400 acres, which is unusually large for a mine. At the surface there is an excellent engine 35-in. horizontal, which pumps the water, and is of sufficient power to drain the mine to a considerable depth. There is a winding-engine on the mine not yet erected. The following buildings have been erected—an account-house, smithy, carpentry, saw-house, engineers' shop and store-house, horse-whim, capstan, shears, two balance-bobs. There are about 40 fms. of flat-rods, and 100 fms. of launders conducting condensing water to engine. The pumping was commenced about a month ago. The engine-shaft was found full of sand to the surface; it is now clear 15 fms. deep, the total depth being about 30 fms. it is now clear 15 fms. deep, the total depth being about 30 fms Whim-shaft cleared from surface to the 10. The 10 on the south lode also cleared about 50 fms. About 30 or 40 fms. in the bottom of this level the lode has been stoped away, and a good deal of the backs on the north lode, which is about 20 fms. from the south lode; they have a real total control to the south lode; they have cleared the level about 25 fms. in length; this level is now being driven by four men. A lode still further northwards called they have cleared the level about 25 Inis. It will be the period driven by four men. A lode still further northwards called being driven by four men. A lode still further northwards called Browne's lode has been period on about 5 fms. deep, and a level driven 20 fms. east and 10 fms. west, whence has been raised some tinstone of good quality ready for stamps. Still further north is Sonth Orchard lode, from which good samples of copper have been raised. About 100 fms. south of engine-shaft is a copper lode (probably Trewava's), which was seen about a fortnight ago during a low recedence of tide, when the sand was stripped from the rock; it is about 2½ ft. wide, and good stones of copper ore were taken from it. recedence of tide, when the sand was stripped from the rock; it is about 2½ ft. wide, and good stones of copper ore were taken from it. It is believed that between the engine-shaft and the last-mentioned lode another or other lode or lodes would be intersected by a crosscut. The Sydney Cove lode, now in course of draining, is said by miners to have yielded 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. Another miner says that the yield was ½ ton of copper ore per fathom from all the lode taken away. There is a large number of tin lodes in the northern part of the sett, upon which the ancients slightly worked, and from assays taken from them they are found to produce good the works are pra sying tinstone, varying in value from 3% to 10% per fathom; the found is easy and cheap for working. When all the reduction

and

appliances are ready large returns of tin, in addition to copper, can be made. The main lode of Wheal Vor, and that of GreatWork, are said to pass through this property. This section of the companys, property is believed to be exceedingly valuable, and early dividends may be expected. The lodes of Trewavas Mine, Wheal Grylls, St. E. Aubyn and Grylls, and Wheal Speedwell, are said to pass through this sett. Persons employed, about 50 in number.

Trebarvah: This mine is also centiguous to the English Channel, and is sufficiently large for any one mine. The erections on the surface consist of a 484-in. pumping-engine (good) with two boilers attached, steam-whim (16 in.), account house, smithy, carpentry, saw-house, stores, dry, dressing house, capstan, shears, balance-bob, &c. The engine-shaft is 58 fms. deep, and sinking is in progress. The pitwork is 15 in. Richard's shaft is 62 fms.; this is drained by flat-rods at the 20. In this shaft there is a good skip-road to the bottom. The mine is well laid out in all respects. In the engine-shaft there are four or five branches of copper, which appear to be converging. They yield good stones of copper, which appear to be converging. They yield good stones of copper ore. A good lode here will be of great importance for the company. There are nine men engaged in sinking the engine-shaft. At the 50 four men are putting out a cross-cut southward to intersect known lodes in that direction. At the 40 west I find that they have been driving on a large lode from 2 to 5 ft. wide, containing arsenical pyrites, sulphur, and white spathose. This lode has been driven on a considerable distance, and they expect to meet a cross lode, where riches are anticipated. At Richard's shaft, which is 60 fms. east of engine-shaft, six men are driving the 62 fm. level west to come under a good bunch of copper ore which is in the winze below the 57, where the lode is worth about 12l. per fathom. A stope over the 57 is now being worked by four men, and is worth 10l. per fathom. There are two pare

persons employed in this mine, 60.

Wheal Neptune, which adjoins this mine, upon an expenditure of 320l., yielded in dividends 112,000l. in a short time, and the profit divided within two months of its abandonment was 15l. per 64th share. The greatest credit is due to Mr. Browne (the purser), Mr. Argall, and the resident agents, for the manner in which they have conducted the works, and for the strict economy exercised in the expenditure of the company's funds. I find that the merchants as well as the labourers are regularly paid monthly, thereby getting a discount for prompt payment.— Truro, March 9.

R. SYMONS.

BWLCH UNITED MINES.

SIR,-I think it well to inform my co-shareholders, through your SIE,—I think it well to inform my co-shareholders, through your valuable Journal, that after months of anxious labour good ventilation has been obtained in the 12 fm. level west, under adit, on the south lode. This is important as the lode is powerful, and for the width carried worth 1 to 1½ ton of silver-lead ore per fathom, the ground being intact for 180 fms. in length by 35 fms. in height; the returns of ore can, therefore, be materially increased. There is also another important point in this mine having attention—the crosscut south, in the 40 fm. level, and orders have been given to at once commence a cross-cut in the 100 fm. level, the object of which is to intersect the north or Goginan lode, standing unexplored for a great commence a cross-cut in the 100 fm, level, the object of which is to intersect the north or Goginan lode, standing unexplored for a great length and depth; immense quantities of silver-lead ore were returned on this lode at a shallow depth in former times. I may say that it is the opinion of engineers of eminence that it will prove even more productive in depth. This work will be energetically carried on, whilst due attention is being given to bring the mine permanently into the dividend state. manently into the dividend state.

London, March 10. VERITAS.

ANTIMONY BRONZE.

ANTIMONY BRONZE.

Generally speaking the admixture of even a small proportion of antimony with copper is very injurious to the qualities of the latter metal, especially when used as an alloy with zinc to produce brass, and consequently every care is taken by the copper smelter to get rid of the impurity; but Mr. H. Hussey Vivian, M.P., of Park Wern, Swansea, has found that when copper is alloyed with tin to form bronze the influence of antimony in due proportion is no longer injurious. On the contrary, he finds that by an addition of antimony he is able to increase the strength, durability, hardness, and tenacity of tin and copper bronze, so as to impart to the alloy the characteristics desired, according to the use for which it is destined. He has discovered that the addition of from one-third to one-fifth per cent. of antimony adds materially to the strength of bronze consisting of from 93 to 96 per cent. of copper, and 7 to 4 per cent. of tin; more antimony being added as the tin is reduced. He has also discovered that bronze so alloyed may be cast, rolled, and drawn into sheets, wire, tubes, and the like, that it is malleable, ductile, and resists torsion in a very high degree, as well as the rending action of gunpowder in artillery, and the action of sea water and acid solutions. He also finds that the addition of from 1 to 2 per cent. of antimony to bronze bearing metal materially increases its durability and reduces the friction of moving parts.

In order to obtain constant results he recommends that best selected copper and tin should be used, and that antimony should

to bronze bearing metal materially increases its durability and reduces the friction of moving parts.

In order to obtain constant results he recommends that best selected copper and tin should be used, and that antimony should be added in the form of an alloy of copper and antimony. He has used an alloy of 70 copper and 30 antimony with success. Some coppers contain antimony naturally, and having been analysed may be used to introduce the antimony, but he recommends the use of pure metals. In practice he first makes an alloy of copper and antimony in any convenient proportions; he has alloyed 70 of copper with 30 of antimony. He melts the copper in a plumbago pot, and then gradually adds the antimony; after stirring, the contents are allowed to solidify in the pot, to avoid the loss of antimony consequent on pouring. A little charcoal is used in the melting to cover the copper. To make the final alloy he first melts the copper by itself until it reaches the boiling point (the boiling point is indicated by the tremulous motion of a metal rod when inserted in the molten copper), and then adds the tin and the antimony alloy first described, well stirring the metal at the time, and then brings it again to the "boiling point"; it is then taken from the furnace, and well stirred before pouring into the moulds, which are dressed over with resin oil, and charcoal dust, or in some cases with tar. When casting ingots for rolling the moulds should be made slightly concave, to allow for shrinking of the metal in cooling, and prevent the centre of the ingot from being hollow. He has also formed the alloy by adding tin and antimony directly to molten copper without forming a primary alloy, above described.

INVESTMENT CIRCULAR .- The March number of Mr. Horace J. Taylor's circular contains tabulated statements showing the highest and lowest prices, with rate of interest, to the investor in the British funds, British, colonial, and foreign stocks, British railways, colonial and foreign railways, tramways, and omnibuses, and various other securities. There are full details concerning the properties in which Mr. Taylor's clients are specially interested. Mr. Taylor considers Chontales a cheap speculation at 2l., the market price being about 2s.; and they refer favourably to Bwich United at 3s. per share. To those interested in the mines recommended the circular will be perused with pleasure.

Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co.'s annual report, just issued, shows an undistributed profit of 305,806L; it is added that the process of Messrs. Thomas and Gilchrist for making steel has during the past year been further simplified and improved. The two pits the past year been further simplified and improved. The two pits working on this system are to have a third converter placed in each, and it is only a question of time when the high quality of steel made by this process will assert itself, and overcome the natural prejudices which engineers entertain for any new system. The expenditure of capital necessary for the erection and equipment of the company's steelworks has now reached very high figures. It has been referred to at several annual meetings, and has always been a matter of some anxiety to the directors. They are, however, now able to report that the works are practically completed, and are producing an average weekly make of 4500 tons of finished steel, consisting principally of rails and bloom.

DURSUANT to a Judgment of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division, made in the Matter of the Estate of Robert Stanley Mansel, deceased, MANSEL AGAINST PRESTON, the CREDITORS of the said Robert Stanley Mansel, late of No. 33, Devonshire-place, in the county of Middlesex, and of Bebside, in the county of Northumberland, and formerly of Everly Lodge, East Barnet, in the county of Hertford, Esquire, who died in or about the month of March, 1821, are on or before the 5th day of April, 1882, to SEND, by post prepaid, to Mr. FREDERIC WILLIAM STEWARD, of No. 49, Lincoln's Inn-leids, in the said county of Middlesex, a member of the firm of Bell, Steward, and Steward, of the same place, the solicitors of the defendants, Richard Montagu Preston, Thomas Arthur Preston, and Constantine Richard Moorsom, the executors of the deceased, their CHRISTIAN and SURNAMES in full, including those of partners there, addresses, and descriptions; the full particulars of their claims; a statement of their accounts and securities (if any) held by them; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily EXCLUDED from the BEXEFIT of the said judgment.

Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chiancellor Bacon, at his Chambers, situated at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, Middlesex, on Wednesday, the 19th day of April, 1882, at Treviev o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

TIBBITTS AND SON, 1, Field-court, Gray's Inn, W.C., Dated this 7th day of March, 1881.

Plaintiffs' Solicitors.

HUDSON'S STEEL TRAM AND TIPPING TRUCKS.—

We, the undersigned, herewith express our REGRET for having MANUFAUTURED TIPPING TRUCKS, inadvertently infringing the patent rights of
Mr. Robert Hubson, Engineer and Ironfounder, of the Gildersome Foundry
near Leeds, and beg to thank him for having stayed further proceedings against
us in consequence thereof. YEADON AND CO., ENGINEERS, LEEDS.

Feb. 27, 1832,

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Proprietor and Concessionary of Mining Rights on the Farms Ponleskrantz, Ludovine, Waterhoutboom, Grootfontein, Belvedere, and Driekop, situated in the district of Lydenburg, South African Republic, hereby notifies to all whom it may concern, that HE WILL NOT IN ANY WAY ACKNOWLEDGE ANY MINING RIGHTS whatsoever to the said Farms, or any portion thereof which have been acquired by purchase, concession, or otherwise since the 7th day of November, 1881.

DAVID BENJAMIN

Pilgrim's Rest Gold Fields, South African Republic, 19th December, 1881.

PRACTICAL CORNISH MINING ENGINEER - conversant A. with all kinds of Metallic Mining, who has had long and varied experience in the Management of Mines of Gold, Silver, and Copper abroad, and for many years past has been employed in inspecting and reporting on Mines in various parts of the world, and speaks fluently the Spanish and Portuguese languages—OFFERS HIS SERVICES for the INSPECTION and REPORTING OM MINES OF MINING PROPERTY either at home or shread. or MINING PROPERTY either at home or abroad.

Address, "S. P.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WEST VOR AND LEEDS UNITED MINING COMPANY
Full and exhaustive particulars given with reference to this property, as also
New Great Vor and Great East Vor. Investors should lose no time in completing their Applications for West Vor and Leeds United Shares, as the List shortly
Closes with, probably, letters of regret.
Address, "Beta," MINING JOURNAL Office, 28, Fleet-street.

THE CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).
Notice is hereby given, that at a Meeting of the Directors of this company, held to-day, it was resolved:—
"That a DIVIDEND of TWENTY SHILLINGS PER SHARE,

"That a DIVIDEND of TWENTY SHILLINGS PER SHARE, free of income tax, be and is hereby declared, PAYABLE on the 25th day of March, 1882, to the shareholders on the books of the company on the 17th March, 1882, and that the Transfer Books be closed during the said 17th March."

By order of the Board, J. C. LEAVER, Secretary.

6, Queen-street-place, London, 8th March, 1882.

NEW EMMA SILVER MINING COMPANY EW EMMA SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that the SHARE CERTIFICATES in the above company will be ready to be issued on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., at the emporary offices of the company, No. 18, Queen Victoria-atreet, in the City of London, between the hours of 11 and 3, in exchange for the Certificates for shares in the Emma Silver Mining Company (Limited).

RICHARD L. HOBBS, Secretary (pro tem.)

10th March, 1882, 1, George-street, Mansion House, London.

JOHN THOMAS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER. On commission only.)
Mines inspected and faithfully reported on. Mining Machinery valued,
Estimates given for the erection of Mining Plant.
Twenty Years' Esperience.
Advice given as to Buying or Selling Mine Shares.
Address—REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

M R. THOS. GILL JENKINS,
SLATE QUARRY MANAGER AND INSPECTOR,
Twenty-five years' practical experience,
Will UNDERTAKE to INSPECT and REPORT on such PROPERTIES at
home or abroad,
Address: BLAENAU FESTINIOG, NORTH WALES.

Now ready, the Second Volume of

E C T U R E S O N M I N I N G ,

Delivered at the SCHOOL OF MINES, PARIS, by J. CALLON.

Translated by W. GALLOWAY and C. Le Neve Foster.

Svo Text, with 4to Atlas of 34 Plates, bound, price £1 16s.

DULAU and Co., 37, Soho Square, London.

MR THOMAS CORNISH, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER
AND FINANCE AGENT.
Twenty-five Years Practical Experience in Australian Gold Mining and
Management.
Author of "Gold Mining it and Engulrements,"
51, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOW READY,

H ORACE J. TAYLOR'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR AND
FINANCIAL RECORD for March, containing full particulars regarding
every description of securities, either for speculation or investment. Post-free n application. 38, Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C.¶

		LEA	n	OF	177			_
Date.	Mines.		-			-		Purchasers.
	1-Carnarvon, Gt. (
	3-Minera	50		10	0	0		Mining Co. of Ireland.
	3-Minera	50		10	0	0		ditto
	- ditto	50		10	0	0		ditto
	- ditto	6		10	0	0		ditto
	Park	20		10	7	6		Walker, Parker, & Co.
	6-Court Grange	9						Nevill, Druce, and Co
	7-Foxdale	100		12	4	6		Quirk, Barton, and Co
	9-Talargoch :-					-		4
	Maesyr Erwdd	v 35		10	4	6		Walker, Parker, & Co.
	ditto			10	4	6		ditto
	Coltia Llys			10		6		Adam Eyton.
	ditto				2	6		Walker, Parker, & Co.
	-North Hendre				10			Adam Eyton.
	-Rhosesmor							Walker, Parker, & Co.
	- ditto							ditto
	-Rhydalun							Adam Eyton.
	-Roman Gravels				14			Walker, Parker, & Co. 1
9	0-South Darren				15	0	******	Panther Lead Co.
	y-Bouen Dairen	10	******	**	**	_	******	I mittiel Inda Co.
	_						_	
		BL						
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	P	rice	per	tor	1.	Purchasers.
Dank 6	4-Talargoch							

		BL	END	Е.		
	Mines.		Pric	e per	ton.	Purchasers.
Feb. 2	4-Talargoch	200	£	3 3	0	Vivian and Sons.
28	-Cwmvstwith	35	*******	3 2	6	Villiers Spelter Co.
March 3	-Minera	78	*******	4 7	0	Dilwyn and Co.
	- ditto		*******	4 7	0	ditto
	- ditto	72	*******	3 16	0	Vivian and Sons.
	- ditto	75	*******	3 17	6	Crown Zinc Co.
	- ditto			3 17	6	ditto
	- ditto	65		3 16	0	Vivian and Sons.
	- ditto	60	*******	3 16	0	ditto
	- ditto	30		3 10	0	Crown Zinc Co.
	-Talargoch	55	*******	3 4	0	Bagillt Spelter Co. Villiers Spelter Co.
	- ditto	55	********	3 0	0	Villiers Spelter Co.
				-		

tom. Purchasers.

8 Nevill, Druce, and Co.

6 ... i ditte Date. Mine.
March 10-South Darren
ditto

THE NOUVEAU MONDE MORTGAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1880.

Issue of £70,000, in Shares of £1 each, bearing 10 per cent. interest, and carrying a bonus of a Share in Nouveau Monde Company for each share allotted.

The amount already subscribed is sufficient for completion of purchase

DIRECTORS.

Colonel G. B. MALLESON, C.S.I., 27, West Cromwell Road, S.W.
GEORGE WILLIAM KEKEWICH, Esq., 30, Chapel Street, Belgrave

Square, S.W. WALTER E. KOCH, Esq., F.G.S., F.C.S., 107, Philbeach Gardens,

With power to add to their number.

MANAGERS-Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and SONS.

BANKERS.
CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK (Limited), 39, Threadneedle Street, E.C. HENRY S. KING and CO., 45, Pall Mall, S.W.

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BROKERS Messis. R. B. SMITH and CO., 5, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

OFFICES-6, QUEEN STREET PLACE, E.C.

This company is brought forward for the requisition of the Nacupai Mine and valuable concessions in Venezuela, and to supply

capital to work the same.

The price for the Nacupai Mine and the whole of the concessions were about £60,000, of which £20,000 has been paid by the Nouveau Monde Company, and other considerable outlay for machinery, &c., has since been made, so that the works can be started immediately the necessary capital is subscribed.

The balance of purchase-money will have to be paid within a short period, and a working capital provided.

The issue now made will bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent.

The issue now made will bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum, and power will be given to the Nouveau Monde Company to repay the amounts advanced on mortgage at any time after the end of one year, on giving six months' notice.

It will be made a condition of the advance that shares of the Nouveau Monde Company shall be by them deposited with this company in the proportion of one share for each pound advanced, and such shares shall be the absolute property of this company, and will be held by it for the shareholders. Every subscriber to this company will have, in addition to his shares in the Mortgage Company—which are amply secured by the mines and concessions—an equal

pany will have, in addition to his shares in the Mortgage Company—which are amply secured by the mines and concessions—an equal number of shares in the Nouveau Monde Company, which will remain his property after the mortgage is paid off.

The title is direct from the Court in Venezuela, and as shown in Capt. Anthony's statement given below, is indisputable.

At a meeting of the shareholders, Capt. Anthony, who had just returned from Venezuela, stated—"The title to the property was indisputable, and there were none better than those of the State of Guyana. As to the production of the Nacupai Mine, he found, from the books of the late Orincoo Company of 1878 that the extraction, with 25 stamps, ranged from 1500 to 1800 czs. per month of bar gold. There were now 50 stamps, and there would be no difficulty whatever to keep them going and getting possibly up to 5000 czs. a month. Wood and water were plentiful. As a proof of his confidence in the mine he would take a portion of his salary due to him in shares of the Mortgage Company." This is fully confirmed by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, who state "that it is one of the finest gold mining properties that has ever been brought before them."

It is important to shareholders in this company to know that lines

It is important to shareholders in this company to know that lines of railway from the seaboard to the mining districts are now being surveyed, and that concessions for them have been granted by the Venezuelan Government.

This company and the Nouveau Monde Company are acting in per-fect accord in raising the necessary capital. Should an allotment not be made or sufficient capital provided,

should an allotment not be made or sufficient capital provided, the money subscribed will be returned in full.

There is no promotion money, and only the usual brokerages, beyond cost of registration, advertising, and printing, will be paid, as the company is brought forward by shareholders in the Nouveau Monde Company to preserve a valuable property to themselves and their fellow shareholders.

London March 1882

London, March, 1882.

BAINBRIDGE'S HANDY SURVEYOR'S SCALE.

Agents: THE HARDY PATENT PICK COMPANY (LIMITED), SHEFFIELD.

This novel and useful scale comprises:—

1. 6 in. ordnance scale.—2. Ditto in feet.—3. Larger ordnance scale 1-2500.—

4. Ditto in feet.—5. 2 chains to the inch.—6. Ditto in feet.—7. 3 chains to the inch.—8. Ditto in feet.—9. Table giving the tonnage price of coal at the various rental value per foot per acre.—10. Table giving the acreage per square inch for scales varying from 6 in. to 80 in. per mile.—11. Table giving the weights of the chief gases, liquids, and solids.

Price in case complete, 2s., sent post free on application to—

THE HARDY PATENT PICK COMPANY (LIMITED).
MINING TOOL WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT AND MALT WINE (COLEMAN'S).

A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE AND TONIC.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

Queen's Crescent, Haverstock Hill,
London, March 5th, 1881.

DEAR SIE,—Bome time since, being greatly fatigued with overwork and lon
hours at business, my health (being naturally delicate) became very indifferent
lost all energy, strength, and appetite, and was so weak as to be scarcely abl
to walk.

to walk.

As you are aware, I sent for a dozen of your Extract of Meat and Mait Wine, which, in a few days, pulled me up marvellously. Three or four glasses of it daily have quite altered and restored me to better health than ever, "without the assistance of a doctor."

I am now giving it to my son, twelve years of age, whom we have always thought consumptive, and from a puny alling boy he seems to be fast growing into a strong healthy lad.

into a strong healthy lad.

Enclosed you have cheque. Please send me two dozen of the "Extract." With thanks for your prompt attention to my last

1 am Sir, yours truly,

GEORGE A. TYLER.

Pints, 30s.; Quarts, 50s. per dozen. Carriage Paid to ample Bottle sent for 33 stamps Post-Office Orders and Cheques payable to—

COLEMAN AND CO.,
MUSPOLE STREET, NORWICH.

Bold by all Druggists in Bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. Ask for Coleman's Liebig's Extract of Meat and Mait Wine, and "See that you get it."

MESSRS THOMPSON AND SON, OLD TOWN STREET, PLYMOUTH (Established 27 years), have FOR SALE the undermen tioned SHARES, for which offers are requested, viz. —100 Mounta Bay Consols 150 Standard Bank of London, 55 East Wheal Rose, 25 West Wye Valley, 20 Fen yr-Orsedd, 75 Royalton, 50 Pelyn Wood, 55 Lady Bertha, 76 Sortridge Consols 250 Tresswan, 100 Bodidris, 20 Kopf's Extract of Meat, and numerous other shares, a list of which will be sent on application.

MR. THORMAN WOODWARD, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, TRURO.

T. W. can supply a few shares in a Tin Mine just about the point of a good discovery, which is nearly certain to cause a great rise in value of shares. Good for any amount. Immediate application necessary.

MESSES. J. TAYLOR AND CO.,

88, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.,

88, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.,

Have Agents in the various Mining Districts of Great Britain, the Continent,

Australia, and the United States of America.

Inspections undertaken, either personally or by our Agents, and Reports of

Advice as to Working given.

TO MINE AGENTS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS. VALUABLE CONTRACTORS' PLANT FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, TUESDAY, MARCH 21st, 1882, at 12'30 a.m. precisely.

12.30 a.m. precisely.

R. W. T. DAVEY, Anctioneer, &c., Redruth, is instructed by on Tuesday, March 21st, 1882, at 12.30 o'clock precisely (in suitable lots) at Wheal Uny Mine, Redruth, Cornwall, and in a yard adjoining the Redruth Tin Smelting Works, where the complete and first-class patent "Eclipse" Rock Boring Machinery (by Hathorn and Co., London), and McCulloch's patent carriages for carrying two drills each have been removed for convenience of sale at Wheal Uny Mine, near Redruth, Cornwall, viz.:—

One (nearly new) patent 10 in. Reliance Air-Compressor (by Hathorn and Co., London) on cast-iron bed acting as receiver, complete with two steam cylinders (each 8 in. diameter), disks, safety-valves, pressure gauge, &c. (weight about 5 tons). This compressor is in perfect working order, and was purchased new about 12 months since.

One patent 9 in. Reliance Air-Compressor (weight about 44 tons) new about

(each 3 in. diameter), disks, safety-varves, pressure gauge, ac. (weight about 5 tons). This compressor is in perfect working order, and was purchased new about 12 months since. One patent 9 in. Reliance Air-Compressor (weight about 4½ tons), new about 13 months since toly Hathorn and Co.). One Air-Receiver 37 ft. long. 4 ft. 6 in. diameter, complete with safety-valves, cocks, &c. Lot of spanners, &c.

In Yard adjoining the Redruth Tin Smelting Works, vlz.:—Two patent Eclipse Rock Boring Machines (3 in. diameter, by Hathorn and Co.).

Three ditto patent Eclipse Drills fitted with McCulloch's patent tool holders. Two ditto patent Eclipse Drills 3½ in. in diameter.

The above drills have been purchased recently, and are in thorough good working order.

ing order.

Two new Rock Drill Carriages (McCulloch's patent) to carry two drills each (complete). we wrought-iron clamps to fit 4 in. stretcher bars (complete).

vo new Stretcher Bars 4 in. diameter, about 6 ft. long, fitted with steel screw.

Two new Stretcher Bars 4 in. diameter, about 6 it. long, fitted with steel screws and claws (complete).

One new patent Eclipse Tripod with weights, spanners, &c. (complete), one new wrought-iron Leg Vice, one good Ratchet Brace, one new and complete set of Stocks, Dies, and Wrenches (Whitworth thread) from ½ to 1½ in. fitted in polished deal case.

One set of Stocks, Dies, Taps, and Wrenches (gas thread), ½ and 1 in., in polished deal case.

One set of Stock, Dies, and Taps, ¾, ¾, and ½ in. (Whitworth thread), copying press, and miscellaneous other articles.

The Reliance Air-Compressors and Rock Drill Boring Machinery will be found in good working order, the whole of which is worthy the attention of intending purchasers, having been bought new within the last 18 months. The same can be seen at any time previous to the day of sale.

A Brake will leave Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train to convey intending buyers to the places of sale.

The sale will commence at Wheal Uny Mine, at 12:30 precisely.

Catalogues may be had on application to Messrs. McCulloum and Cummins, contractors, Mr. Gro. S. Bray, Solicitor, Redruth, or at the offices of the Auctioneer, 33, Fore-street Redruth.

Dated March 9th, 1882.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

WOODFORD HOUSE ESTATE

AN IMPORTANT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY.
WITH VALUABLE BEDS OF IRONSTONE AND OTHER MINERALS, NOW
BEING WORKED. WITH POSSESSION.

ESSRS. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS, CLARK, AND CO. WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, E.C., on Wednesday, April 5th, at Two o'clock precisely.

THE WOODFORD HOUSE ESTATE,

A VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, comprising 742 acres of highly productive land, situate in the parishes of Woodford, Twywell, and Cranford, five miles from Kettering, seven from Wellingborough, and within one mile of two stations on the Midland system, with a comfortable stone-built mansion, containing three spacious reception rooms, and 16 bed and dressing rooms, with adequate offices, stabling, outbuildings, and gardener scottage, conservatory, and pleasure grounds, good gardens, and a small undulating park surrounded by ornamental plantations. Three packs of hounds meet in the locality, and there are several noblemen's and gentlemen's seats in the immediate neighbourhood. Also THREE EXCELLENT FARMS, with two good homesteads, and numerous buildings and cottages. The estate possesses great mineral importance, the principal portion being underlaid by some of the richest beds of iron ore and imeeting in the county, which are fully open to view, and are being vigorously worked under a lease granted at adequate royalties. The estate produces an income of about £2800 per annum, including the estimated value of the mansion. Also, in three separate lots, valuable accommodation lands, cottages, and outbuildings, close to the village of Woodford.

Farticulars may be obtained of Messrs. WALTERS, DEVERELL, and WALTERS, Solicitors, 9, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.; Wessrs. Hesseller and Hanslery, Solicitors, 5, Albany-courtyard, Piccadilly, W.; Messrs. Green and Chierse, Solicitors, 2, Warwick-court, Charing-cross, S.W.; T. H. BURROUGHES, Esq., 30, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.; at the Mart; and of Messrs. Parreitments, Eller, Clark, and Co., 5 and 6, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C., and 18, Old Broadstreet, E.C.

At GRANGEMOUTH, on FRIDAY, 24th March. THE WOODFORD HOUSE ESTATE,

At GRANGEMOUTH, on FRIDAY, 24th March MPORTANT SALE, BY AUCTION, OF CONTRACTORS

MPORTANT SALE, BY AUCTION, OF CONTRACTORS
PLANT, including
40 6 ton PERMANENT WAGONS.
6 PERMANENT STONE OF BALLAST WAGONS.
150 3 yard SIDE and END TIPPING EARTH WAGONS.
2 STEAM NAVVIES, by Rustin and Proctor.
11 in, and 12 in, LOCOMOTIVES, by Barclay, Kilmarnock.
20 h.p., EBMI-PORTABLE ENGINE and BOILER, by Marshall and Son.
Several PORTABLE ENGINES and BOILERS.
Hand and steam DERRICK GRANES, from 1½ to 3 tons.
Large quantity relayable RAILS, 75 lbs./per yard, Caledonian section, with chains, fish-plates, and spikes also.
STEEL and IRON F. B. RAILS, 41 lbs. per yard, with fish-plates and boits.
Large quantity service SLEEPERS, cast and malleable SCRAP, and other valuable MATERIALS connected with a large contract.
The property of Messrs. CHARLES BRAND and Son, and sold owing to the completion of the New Docks' Contract.

JAMES LAIRD has received instructions to SELL, as above, on FRIDAY, 24th March. Further particulars in catalogues to be had one week prior, from

Messrs, Brand and Son; or from the Auctioneer. 26, West Nile-street, Glasgow, 1st March, 1882.

RAILS for SIDINGS, TRAMWAYS, &c., with all fittings, complete. All sections, from 10 to 80 lbs. per yard. Shippers' enquiries promptly attended to.
Apply to G. Bradshaw, 22, Cooper-street, Manchester.

PYRITES, and other ORES, WANTED, containing SMALL QUANTITIES of SILVER and COPPER, but nearly or quite free from ARSENIC Address, "Niblo," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

R OR SALE:—
ONE 50 inch and ONE 40 inch PUMPING ENGINES, with BOILERS
ONE 22 inch ROTARY ENGINE.
ONE 12½ inch HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with CAPSTAN and HAULING
MACHINE attached.

PRINE ACTACHED.

I the above Engines are in first-class condition.

Veral WATER-WHEELS, from 20 to 60 feet diameter. STAMPS' AXLES, a large quantity of SECONDHAND MINING MATERIALS.

Apply to J. and H. PEARCE, TAVY IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK FOR SALE, a 30 H.P. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; with link-motion reversing gear, has drum and gearing complete for winding

nd pumping.
A 14 H.P. FORTABLE WINDING and PUMPING ENGINE.
Also a 6 H.P. PORTABLE HOISTING ENGINE.
Apply toBARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

SALE, NEW PAIR of 20 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING NGINES, 3 ft. 6 in. stroke, wrought iron cranks, crank shaft, 9 1/2 in. ENGINES, 3 ft. 6 in. stroke, wrought iron cranks, crank shaft, 9½ in. diameter, 11 ft. 6 in. centres.

20 horse PONTABLE WINDING ENGINE, with two 10¼ in. cylinders, link motion, and winding gear, drum 5 ft. 6 in. diameter, only worked a few weeks, and since been thoroughly overhauled by the makers; equal to new. T. JOHNSON, 72, DICCONSON STREET, WIGAN.

S ECOND-HAND, BUT EQUAL TO NEW: STEAM BOILERS.—Three first-class Boilers, 30 ft. by 7 ft., two flues, oway tubes in, and fittings, four years old, insured at 75 lbs. pressure. Will

Galloway tubes in, and fittings, four years old, insured at 75 lbs. Pressure.

BOILERS.—Two Boilers, 23 ft. by 7 ft., two flues. Been working at 65 lbs. Price on rails, £130 each.

Other sizes of Boilers in stock, in excellent condition, 23 ft. by 7 ft., 24 ft. by 7 ft., 24 ft. by 5 ft., 20 ft. by 5 ft., 15 ft. by 5 ft., and 12 ft. by 5 ft. Safe for 65 and 60 lbs. pressure. Very cheap.

PUMPING ENGINES.—Beam and Horizontal. Diameters of cylinders, 100 in., 90 in., 65 in., 60 in., and 35 in. Very cheap.

WINDING ENGINES and COLLIERY PLANT of every description, second-hand, in atock.

H. HELLEWELL AND CO., 4, NORTH CORRIDOR, ROYAL EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

SOUTH AFRICA (KIMBERLEY) DIAMOND FIELDS INFORMATION on the DIAMOND FIELDS in the above Region, can procure the same through the Agency of Mr. John HOCKING, Engineer, Trewirgie-road, Redruth.

NOTICE TO COAL CONTRACTORS.

COMMISSIONERS OF IRISH LIGHTS hereby give notice that they are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for SUPPLYING COAL to the SEVERAL LIGHT. HOUSES round the COAST OF IRELAND.

Tender Forms, setting forth the quantity required at each Station, can be obtained on application to the undersigned at this office.

The best Scotch or Whitehaven coals are to be quoted for, and the Contractor whose Tender is accepted will be required to show proof that the coal is from the mine mentioned in his Tender.

It is optional for Contractors to Tender for supplying the entire or part of the Coast, but offers for supplying the entire will receive

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or

Tenders will be received at this office on or before the 23rd March next, and are to be sent through post sealed, endorsed "Tenders for Coals," and addressed to the Secretary.

By Order, OWEN ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

Irish Lights Office, Dublin, 1st March, 1882.

TO COAL MERCHANTS.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF IRISH LIGHTS
are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the
undermentioned quantities of GAS and FURNACE COAL.
The GAS COAL is to be either Lesmahagow, Nerquis, or Heywood
Cannel, and the FURNACE COAL may be either Whitehaven Slack,

House Coal, dross (suitable for banking purposes), or Coking Coal,

The Coal is to be delivered into the Store at each Lighthouse before the 1st June next, and each Lighthouse must be provided with a separate Bill of Lading:—Poor Head, Co. Cork, 25 tons Breeze; 8t. John's Point, Co. Down, 20 tons Cannel, 15 tons Breeze; Rockabill, Skerries, Co. Dublin, 20 tons Cannel, 12 tons Breeze; Rocksoll, Hill of Howth, Co. Dublin, 50 tons Cannel, 74 tons Breeze; Wickley Head, Wicklow, 25 tons Cannel, 30 tons Breeze; Hook Tower, Hook Point, Co. Wexford, 35 tons Cannel, 25 tons Breeze; Hook Tower, Hook Point, Co. Wexford, 35 tons Cannel, 25 tons Breeze; Minehead, Ring Pier, Dungarvan Bay, Co. Waterford, 27 tons Cannel, 15 tons Breeze; Galleyhead, Clonakilty, Co. Cork, 46 tons Cannel, 46 tons Breeze.

Tenders to be delivered through post (prepaid), sealed, and addressed to the Secretary, on or before the 23rd March next, and are to be endorsed "Tender for Gas Coal."

Parties may Tender for Gas Coal."

Parties may Tender for one or more or for the whole of these Lightonses, but separate prices are to be quoted for each.

Forms of Tender will be supplied on application to the Secretary.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or

By Order, OWE! Irish Lights Office, 1st March, 1882. OWEN ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

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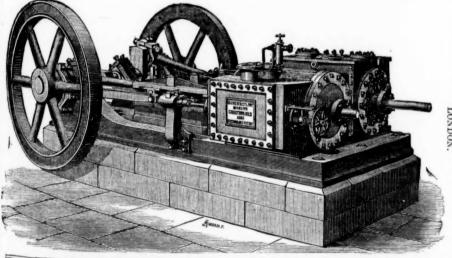
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1	GAS COMPANIES.
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